

ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS

OF THE COUNTIES OF



AND

Waddington

ONTARIO

Dedicated by Special Permission to His Excellency

The EARL DUFFERIN, K.P.K.C.B. Gov. General.

MAPS MADE FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS BY AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
C. R. ALLEN, CIVIL ENGINEER.

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TORONTO.



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HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON.

THE counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, on account no doubt of their position in the country, were formerly included in what was known as the Midland district. They front the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, extending a considerable distance westward from its estuary, the Bay of Quinte. The extent of the united counties is fifty-six miles in width, and is bounded on the south by the mighty St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte, on the north by the Madawaska River, on the east by the counties of Leeds and Lanark, and on the west by the county of Hastings.

The county of Frontenac was doubtless named after the founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada, Count de Frontenac, whose name will always have a prominent place in Canadian history. Although he was the founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada, he was in no way associated with the discovery of this country. Touching this subject, the honor of its discovery seems to be claimed by several parties. John Cabot sailed from the port of Bristol, England, in May, 1497, and following very nearly the same course now pursued by vessels making the voyage from Great Britain to North America, discovered, on the 26th of June, in the same year, the island of Newfoundland, which he named St. John's, in honor of the day. After a brief stay here he continued his westerly course and arrived off the coast of Labrador on the third day of the following month. If this be correct, as asserted by some historians, Cabot had the honor of being the first discoverer of our country, which, as it is said, was not seen by Columbus until thirteen months afterwards.

To Count de Frontenac belongs the honor, however, of overcoming the most formidable difficulties, enduring the most severe hardships, and finally, of seeing his adventurous course crowned with signal success. That he had gained great distinction there can be no doubt, as we find he had attained to the rank of brigadier-general, while he was honored with the confidence of his sovereign, who intrusted him with the most important instructions in regard to this new country. On coming to Canada, he was to secure by all means the aggrandizement of France. Immigration in large numbers from that country was strictly prohibited; he was, therefore, to seek the increase of population in New France (as Canada was then called) by inducing early marriages, and to this day it is a singular fact, the rate of increase by birth among the French is considerably greater, that is, in this country, than with the Anglo-Saxon. De Frontenac was to foster agriculture in all its forms, by raising stock and cultivating the land; he was to afford every facility to increase fishing operations and the trade abroad, and he was intrusted to adopt measures to construct a highway between Canada and Acadia—a plan which is now only about to be accomplished in the Intercolonial Railroad. His instructions were very explicit as regards his procedure with the Jesuits and Recollets, and he was charged to "administer justice with the strictest impartiality." The colony being at peace, Frontenac's chief difficulty was in dealing with the Church, and he found it necessary to take high-handed steps to bring the clergy into subjection to the state. There had been for years a struggle with respect to the liquor traffic among the Indians, the bishops being opposed to it, while the Government unluckily favored it, notwithstanding its debasing, degrading, and soul-destroying tendencies, merely for the purpose of increasing the trade in furs. The dissensions between the parties became so great, and representations to the home authorities so numerous and vexatious, that Frontenac and the Intendant were both recalled in 1682. During the incumbency of De Frontenac, explorations had been continued in the West, and the fort at Cataragui had been fully established, and the Mississippi had been discovered by Père Marquette and M. Joliet, in 1673. That same year Frontenac set out, the 29th of June, from Montreal, with an expedition for Cataragui, arriving there 12th of July. There was at this time a gentleman named Robert Cavalier de la Salle, a native of Rouen, who had come to Canada when a young man, full of a project for securing a road by a northwestern passage to China. He was evidently a man of considerable tact, ability, and energy, although his conclusions were often far from being correct; his means were slender, yet by some means or other he managed to secure the favorable notice of Count de Frontenac, who regarded him as a man of sterling worth.

The establishment of a fort on the banks of the Cataragui took place on the 18th of July, 1673. Count de Frontenac's expedition consisted of one hundred and twenty canoes, two bateaux, and four hundred men. His object in building the fort, no doubt whatever, was to prevent the encroachments of the Iroquois. The following description of his entrance into the river Cataragui is extracted from a journal of his voyage to Lake Ontario:

"12th (July, 1673), broke up camp very early in the morning, and having proceeded till 10 o'clock, halted three hours to eat and rest. On approaching the first opening of the Lake the Count wished to proceed with more order than had been already done, and in line of battle. He accordingly arranged the whole fleet in this wise:

"Four squadrons, composing the vanguard, went in front and in one line. The two bateaux followed next. After this came Count de Frontenac, at the head of all the canoes of his guards, of his staff, and of the volunteers attached to his person, having on his right the squadron from Three Rivers, and on his left those of the Hurons and Algonquins.

"Two other squadrons formed a third line, and composed a rear-guard.

"This order of sailing had not been adhered to for more than half a league when an Iroquois canoe was perceived coming with the Abbé d'Urse, who having met the Indians above the river Kalarakoui (Cataragui), and having noticed them of the Count's arrival, they were now advancing with the captains of the Five Nations.

"They saluted the Admiral, and paid their respects to him with evidence of much joy and confidence, testifying to him the obligation they were under to him for sparing them the trouble of going further, and for receiving their submissions at the River Kalarakoui, which is a very suitable place to camp, as they were about signifying to him.

"After Count de Frontenac had replied to their civilities, they preceded him as guides, and conducted him into a bay about a cannon-shot from the entrance, which forms one of the most beautiful and agreeable harbors in the world, capable of holding a hundred of the largest ships, with sufficient water at the mouth and in the harbor, with a mud bottom, and so sheltered from every wind that a cable is scarcely necessary for mooring.

"On the 13th of July, 1673, the fort was commenced, and on the 19th it was finished, and De Frontenac left on the 27th for Montreal, having laid the foundation of the future city of Kingston."

The news of Marquette and Joliet's discovery of the Mississippi, in 1674, created intense excitement in Canada, especially as Joliet represented that a person could go from Fort Frontenac, in Lake Ontario, in a barque to the Gulf of Mexico, there being only one carrying-place, half a league in length, where Lake Ontario communicates with Lake Erie.

Elated with a desire to emulate these adventures, De la Salle, to whom reference has already been made, petitioned His Majesty, Louis XIV, in 1674, for a grant of Fort Frontenac, four leagues of country along the border of Lake Frontenac, as it was then frequently called, the two islands in front, and the interjacent islands.

So intimately connected is the petition with the history of Frontenac County, that our sketch would be utterly incomplete without it; hence we take the liberty to submit it to our readers without abbreviation.

MEMOIR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF FORT FRONTENAC.

"The proposer, aware of the importance to the colony of Canada of the establishment of Fort Frontenac, of which he was some time in command, and desiring to employ his means and his life in the King's service and for the augmentation of the country, offers to support it at his expense, and to reimburse its cost on the following conditions, to wit:

"That His Majesty be pleased to grant in seigniory to the proposer the said fort, four leagues of country along the border of Lake Frontenac, the two islands in front named Ganoukoesnot and Kaouenesgo (supposed to be Wolfe and Amherst Islands) and the interjacent islets, with the same rights and privileges obtained hitherto by those who hold land in the country in seigniory, with the right of fishing in Lake Frontenac and the adjoining rivers, to facilitate the support of said fort, together with the command of said place and of said lake, under the orders and authority of His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant-General in the country; on which condition the proposer will be bound:

"1st. To maintain the said fort; to place it in a better state of defence; to keep a garrison there at least as numerous as that of Montreal, and as many as fifteen or twenty laborers during the first two years to clear and till the land; to provide it with necessary arms, artillery, and ammunition; and that so long as the proposer will command there in His Majesty's name, and until some other persons be authorized to settle above the Long Sault of the river St. Lawrence, through which people pass to said fort, without being charged with similar expense, or to contribute to that which the proposer will be obliged to incur for the preservation of said fort.

"2d. To repay Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Governor and Lieutenant-General in Canada, the expense he incurred for the establishment of said fort, amounting to the sum of 12,000 or 13,000 livres, as proved by the statements thereof prepared.

"3d. To make grants of land to all those willing to settle there in the manner usual in the said country; to allow them the trade (*la traite*) when their settlements will be in the condition required by the Edicts and Regulations of the Sovereign Council of said country.

"4th. To attract thither the greatest number possible of Indians; to grant them land for villages and tillage; to teach them trades, and to induce them to lead lives more conformable to ours, as the proposer had begun to do with some success when he commanded there.

"5th. To build a church when there will be one hundred persons; meanwhile, to entertain one or two Recollet friars to perform Divine service, and administer the sacraments there.

"6th. His Majesty accepting these proposals, is very humbly supplicated to grant to the proposer letters of noblesse, in consideration of the voyages and discoveries which he made in the country at his expense during the seven years he continually lived there, the services he rendered in the country, and those he will continue to render; and all the other letters necessary to serve him as titles possessory to said seigniory."

This petition was granted in the succeeding year, and a decree to that effect was issued by the King on the 13th May, 1675; and a patent of nobility issued to La Salle, and Fort Frontenac, with four leagues of the adjacent country, was created a seigniory of Canada, and La Salle its first seignor.

DECREE ACCEPTING THE PROPOSALS OF ROBERT CAVALIER DE LA SALLE.

"COMPEIGNE, 13th May, 1675.

"The King having caused to be examined, in his Council, the proposals made by Robert Cavalier, Sr., De la Salle, setting forth that if it should please His Majesty to grant him, his heirs, successors, and assigns,

the fort called Frontenac, situate in New France, with four leagues of adjacent country, the islands named Ganoukoesnot and Kaouenesgo, and the adjoining islets, with the right of hunting and fishing on said lands and in the lake called Ontario, or Frontenac, and circumjacent rivers; the whole by title of Fief, Seigniory, and Justice, appeals from the judges of which will be to the Lieutenant-General of Quebec and the Government of said Fort Frontenac, and letters of noblesse, he would cause considerable property he possesses in this kingdom to be transported to the said country of New France for the erection and establishment there of settlements, which may, in the lapse of time, contribute greatly to the augmentation of colonies in said country. Said De la Salle offers to reimburse the sum of ten thousand livres, the amount expended for the construction of said Fort Frontenac; to keep in good order the said fort, and the garrison necessary for the defence thereof, which cannot be less than that of Montreal; to maintain twenty men during nine years for clearing the land which shall be conceded to him; and until he shall have a church built, to keep a priest or friar to perform Divine service and administer the sacraments; which expenses, etc., the said De la Salle will defray at his sole cost and charges, until there be established above the Long Sault called Garonouy some individuals with similar grants to that he demands, in which case those who will have obtained said grants shall be bound to contribute to the said expenses in proportion to the lands which will be granted to them; and having heard the report of Sieur Colbert, Counsellor of the King in his Royal Council, and Comptroller-General of Finances, His Majesty in Council has accepted, and does accept the said De la Salle's offers, hath in consequence granted to him the property of the said fort called Frontenac, and four leagues of adjacent country, computing at two thousand toises each league, along the lakes and rivers above and below said fort, and half a league, or one thousand toises, inland; the islands named Ganoukoesnot and Kaouenesgo and the adjacent islands, with the right of hunting and fishing on said Lake Ontario and circumjacent rivers. The whole by title of Fief, and in full Seigniory and Justice; on condition that he cause to be conveyed immediately to Canada all the effects he possesses in this kingdom, which cannot be less than the sum of 10,000 livres in money or movables; that he produce a certificate from Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Lieutenant-General in said country; reimburse the sum of 10,000 livres expended in the construction of the said fort; put and maintain it in a good state of defence; pay and support the garrison necessary to defend it, which is to be equal at least to that of Montreal; likewise maintain twenty men during two years to clear the land, who shall not be otherwise employed during that time; cause a church to be erected within the first six years of his grant, and meanwhile to support a priest or friar for the administration of the sacraments; also, induce the Indians to repair thither, give them settlements, and form villages there in society with the French, to whom he shall give part of said land to be cleared, all which shall be cleared and improved within the time and space of twenty years, to be computed from the next, 1676, otherwise His Majesty shall be at liberty, at the expiration of the said time, to dispose of the lands which shall not be cleared or improved. His Majesty wills that appeals from the judges (to be appointed by the said De la Salle within the limits of the said country conceded by His Majesty) be to the Lieutenant-General of Quebec; and to that end His Majesty wills that all donatory and concessionary letters hereunto necessary be issued to the said De la Salle, together with those for the government of said Fort Frontenac, and letters of noblesse for him and his posterity."

It will be seen from this document that His Majesty, the King, attached peculiar importance to the clearing of the lands contiguous to the fort, and there is little doubt De la Salle made very great improvements between the years 1675 and 1678. The following is a copy of a license he received to discover the western part of New France:

"Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre; to our dear and well-beloved Robert Cavalier de la Salle, greeting: We have favorably received the most humble petition presented to Us in your name, to permit you to endeavor to discover the western part of New France; and We have the more willingly assented to that proposal, as there is nothing We have more at heart than the discovery of that country. We have every reason to expect from the application you have exhibited in clearing the lands We granted by the Arret of our Council of the 18th May, 1675, and letters-patent of the same date, in forming settlements on said lands, and in placing Fort Frontenac, whereof We have granted you the Seigniory and Government, in a good state of defence. These and other causes Us moving hereunto, We have permitted, and by these presents, signed by our hand, do permit you to labor in the discovery of the western part of New France; and for the execution of this undertaking to construct forts in the places you may think necessary, whereof We will that you enjoy the same clauses and conditions as of Fort Frontenac, according and conformably to our said letters-patent of the 18th May, 1675, which We have as far as necessary confirmed, and by these presents do confirm. We will that they be executed according to their form and tenor, on condition, nevertheless, that you complete this enterprise within five years, in default whereof these presents shall be null and void; and that you do not carry on any trade with the savages called Outawacs and others, who carry their beavers and other peltries to Montreal; that you perform the whole at your own expense and that of your associates, to whom We have granted as a privilege the trade in cibola skins. We command Count de Frontenac, our Governor and Lieutenant-General, and Sieur Duchesneau, Intendant of Justice, Police, and Finance, and the officers composing the Sovereign Council in

said country, to aid in the execution of these presents, for such is our pleasure.

"Given at St. Germain en Laye, the 12th day of May, 1678, and of our reign the 35th.

"LOUIS,
"COLBERT."

On receipt of this commission, La Salle, together with Father Hennepin and the Chevalier de Fonti, set sail from Rochelle on the 14th July, 1678, with thirty men, and arrived at Quebec about two months afterwards, and proceeded at once to Fort Frontenac; and on the 18th November, in the same year, launched the first vessel that ever floated on the waters of Ontario, and started immediately afterwards on that voyage of discovery which has made his name so famous in the world. In La Salle's absence, and during his voyages, his discoveries created for him many enemies, including M. de la Bane, who succeeded De Frontenac in the Government of Canada; and although Sieur de la Forest was left in charge of the fort, he took possession of it, pretending, amongst other things, that La Salle had abandoned it. Thus will it be seen that in 1682 this unprincipled official sequestered Fort Frontenac.

M. de Denonville was appointed Governor of Canada in 1685, and on his arrival proceeded to Fort Frontenac with about 2000 troops, which in those days was considered a great force, and showed the very great importance attached to the maintenance of the fort at that time.

No events of any serious moment occurred at Fort Frontenac until July, 1687, when the same governor was guilty of an act of treachery, which not only reflected eternal disgrace upon his name, but was the ostensible cause of embroiling the country in a war with the Five Nation Indians, of the tribe called Ganneyouses and Kentes. He invited them to the fort to confer with him, and then seizing about forty or fifty men and about eighty women and children, took them as prisoners, sent them to Montreal, whence they were forwarded to France.

Fort Frontenac was besieged in 1687 for one month by the Indians, who were unsuccessful. In 1689 it was blown up and abandoned by the French, who found it inconvenient to maintain the fort at so great a distance from Montreal. The fort was then under the command of Sieur de Valrenne, and the order for its destruction was given by M. de Denonville, much to the disgust of M. de Frontenac, who succeeded him in the government.

In August, 1695, M. de Frontenac caused the fort to be rebuilt, and sent seven hundred men there to complete the work. This scheme was strenuously opposed by M. de Champigny, then Intendant; but notwithstanding the efforts put forth by him, they had no effect upon De Frontenac, and he subsequently had the satisfaction of learning that the King and his minister had approved of the course he had pursued.

The revictualing and re-establishing of the fort cost about 12,000 livres (\$3000), a large sum in those days. The precise position of the fort is not now known, but from the evidence of a manuscript published in 1838, under the direction of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, entitled "Memoires sur les Affaires du Canada, depuis 1749 jusqu'à 1760," it is thought that it was situated not far from Tête du Pont Barracks. The following is a translation of the description given at page 115 of the manuscript: "Fort Frontenac was built by the Count of the same name, then Governor-General of Canada, to restrain the Five Nations. It was situated at the bottom of a bay, which a little river flowing into Lake Ontario forms, close to the junction of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. It consisted of four stone curtains, 120 feet each, defended by four square bastions. The walls were not good (this was written of them in 1758), and were defended by neither ditches nor palisades. There was no terrace to sustain it on the inside. A wooden gallery was built all around for communicating from one bastion to another. The platforms of these bastions were mounted on wooden piles, and the curtains were pierced for loop-holes." For more than half a century nothing very remarkable appears to have taken place at the fort beyond the ordinary business—the transmission of troops, ammunition, and goods, except, indeed, an occasional unpleasantness with the Indians.

In 1758 the commandant at Fort Frontenac was a Monsieur Payan de Noyan, a gentleman of Normandy, and King's Lieutenant at Three Rivers. His command, which was much beneath his rank, had been given him, it is said, to enable him to arrange his business affairs, which at that time were not in a very satisfactory condition.

He was apprised that the English were busily engaged in collecting forces at Fort Buril for the special purpose of attacking Fort Frontenac. He warned M. de Vaudreuil, then Governor-General, of their intention, and asked for reinforcements. To these applications M. de Vaudreuil paid little or no attention—in fact it is asserted that on receipt of his last letter for assistance, the Governor-General shrugged his shoulders and said, "Qu'il fallait que cet officier eût peur." The result proved the correctness of De Noyan's repeated warnings, and the folly of the Governor in disregarding them, for on the 25th of August, 1758, Colonel Bradstreet, the English General, appeared before Frontenac, and in the short space of three days M. de Noyan surrendered as prisoner of war, and the English first possessed the site of the present city of Kingston.

The object at that time was to destroy the fort, and having taken all the valuables, provisions, munitions of war, and merchandise, intended to supply the posts at Niagara, Detroit, and others, Colonel Bradstreet burned down the fort and the vessels, and left with his troops prior to the reinforcements leaving Montreal.

A small detachment of troops and Canadians under the command of Chevalier Bénéot was sent to Frontenac in the fall of 1758, partly to protect merchandise and ammunition passing up and down, and partly to rebuild the fort, and afterwards the Sieur de Cresse, an assistant engineer, with Captain Laforce, a sailor, were sent there to build two new schooners, to endeavor, if possible, to maintain the supremacy on the lakes, and also to furnish Fort Niagara with supplies with greater facility.

This was the concluding act of the French here, except to abandon it, which was done the following year, soon after the capture of Fort Niagara, on the 24th of July, 1759. Quebec was captured on the 14th of September, in the same year, and all French interference effectually prevented. From this year, therefore, we may date its change of rulers, although it was not settled by the English until long after this period.

In connection with this part of our sketch the following postscript of a letter from M. Doreil to Marshal Belle Isle, dated Quebec, 31st August, and 1st September, 1758, may be interesting:

"News from Montreal of the 29th informs us that the English force which proceeded to Lake Ontario with cannon, rendezvoused at the Bay of Bombardure, and sent a vanguard of 2700 men against Frontenac, a miserable *bicoque*, having a garrison of only fifty men. It is our entrepôt of provisions and goods for all the upper-country posts, which constitute the entire resource of Canada. It is the key of Lake Ontario, the port which holds all our navy, consisting, in part, of the vessels taken at Chouaquen by M. de Montcalm, two years ago. The enemy no doubt is master of it at present; whilst another force is proceeding, perhaps, against Niagara, a very important post, which has been skillfully fortified by a captain belonging to the battalion of La Reine, but equally bare with the other. All the upper-country posts, of which Duquesne forms a part, fall of themselves. We have more than 2000 men scattered among them, and that accelerates the total ruin of Canada. All the Canadians, who were beginning their harvest, are put in motion to proceed to that quarter, but they will certainly arrive too late; the harvest will suffer, and the Marquis de Montcalm, who, since the fall of Louisbourg, is menaced by the strong army in his front, will not be reinforced. What would it be were he beaten and cut off? 'Tis impossible, reasonably, to con-

ceal the fact that everything is to be feared, and very little to be hoped. M. de Vaudreuil has remained in too great security in regard to the important post of Frontenac, and he is the dupe of the over-confidence he has placed in the Indians, whose services he needs; but they must always be treated with caution and distrust. More foresight, activity, and vigilance are, besides, necessary when one has to do with a powerful enemy who is always superior in force and means. I tremble with fear that we have not had the precaution nor time to burn the sloops and bateaux which we had at Frontenac, and that the enemy will profit by them to cut us off absolutely from all access to Lake Ontario, whereby all our people beyond it will be made prisoners. It is no less to be feared that the Indians, who usually side with the strongest, or most fortunate, will all abandon us to range themselves alongside the English.

"September 3d. My fears are too well-founded, my Lord; the enemy is master of the Fort of Frontenac, or Cataraqui, since the 27th of August. No precaution was taken with our navy. The English, more careful than we, have burnt it, with the exception of two twenty-gun brigs, which they have preserved, the more effectually to exclude us from Lake Ontario.

"The provisions and merchandise destined for supplying all our posts in the upper countries, to which Frontenac had, as it was, served as an entrepôt, are lost, and what is still more vexatious, is the loss of a considerable artillery. This principally consisted of the cannon taken from the enemy at Braddock's affair, in 1755, and at that of Chouaquen, in 1756. There were at least eighty pieces of cannon there. Everything is now to be feared for Fort Niagara, which indeed is good, but as bare as Frontenac."

Conditions on which M. de Noyan, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, King's Lieutenant for the Town of Three Rivers, Commandant for the King at Fort Frontenac, proposes to surrender it to His Britannic Majesty.

1. Sieur de Noyan promises to surrender Fort Frontenac generally, with all its dependencies, to Colonel Bradstreet, commandant of the troops of England.

2. The officers and soldiers of the garrison, and others actually at this post, shall remain prisoners of war, until an agreement be concluded for their exchange by the Marquis de Montcalm and the English General.

3. The sick and wounded shall be attended at the expense of the King of Great Britain.

4. He shall guarantee against all insults, on the part of the English soldiers and Indians, the officers, soldiers, and all other persons whatsoever, now actually in the Fort.

5. The Colonel shall permit the ornaments and sacred vessels of the chapel to be removed in the baggage of the chaplain, and Sieur de Noyan promises to give up, faithfully, all the munitions of war and provisions, and generally all the goods and implements that are actually in the magazines of said Fort.

6. Sieur de Noyan demands that there be furnished him, his soldiers, and the rest of the persons with him in the Fort, conveyances to transport their baggage and necessities for the voyage.

FRONTENAC, 27th August, 1758.

Colonel Bradstreet, in consideration of the infirmities of M. de Noyan, commandant of this Fort, permits him to return to Montreal, and to take four men; the same to Madame Duvivier, Madame Barollon, and the other women belonging to this Fort, who are without men.

(Signed) JN. BRADSTREET and DE NOYAN.

M. De Noyan engages to procure Colonel Schuyler in exchange for himself, or some other person, should it happen that Mr. Schuyler has been already exchanged.

After the capitulation was concluded, Colonel Bradstreet permitted all the French in Fort Frontenac to depart for Montreal, in Canada, under the promise M. de Noyan has given to have a like number of persons and ranks surrendered as soon as the same can be done, and conveyed to Fort George.

(Signed) DE NOYAN and JOHN BRADSTREET.

Fort Frontenac, 27th August, 1758.

On the 12th or 13th of August, 1758, Bradstreet started from Fort Craven with 2737 men under his command.

We must not close this chapter of French events without referring once more to the eminent founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada—Count de Frontenac. His noble descent and military education made him somewhat proud and overbearing. Like Napoleon Bonaparte, it was his nature to command; he wished to rule alone, and consequently he rendered himself unpopular. Nevertheless, he was possessed of many sterling qualities. In 1672 he was Governor of Canada, and for the second time occupied the same distinguished position in 1698. After having raised New France from a miserably low condition to an exalted state of material advancement, the brave and talented Count de Frontenac died at Quebec, on the 26th November, 1698, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, respected and beloved by thousands of the Canadian people.

We now enter a new state of affairs, and Canada must be looked upon as a British colony, under the protection of the greatest power on earth. Instead of portraying the vicissitudes of a military settlement, governed by arbitrary lawgivers—a sanguinary penal code, and oppressed by a proud and poor nobility—we have now to record the progress of a peaceful community, enjoying the inestimable blessing of a larger liberty.

There is nothing of any considerable importance to record for many years after the treaty of peace had been signed. The people had willingly laid aside the implements of warfare to devote themselves to agricultural and other useful pursuits, and very rapidly found themselves, as the natural results of their labors, in possession not only of the necessities but comforts of life. In the early part of their history, these people were taught to expect every outrage at the hands of the British, and were agreeably surprised at the humane manner in which they were treated. Their gratitude was further awakened by the large sums of money which were forthcoming to alleviate their sufferings during the pinching times of famine and distress.

In order to give the reader some information as to the circumstances which led to the settlement of Upper Canada, we must unfortunately refer to the element of discord which made its appearance in 1776 among the subjects of the British realm in America, and which finally culminated in rebellion—without the slightest intention to wound the feelings of our friends in the United States of America, we must record the facts, humiliating though they be, after the Declaration of Independence, the result of which was averse to those who were loyal to the Crown of England, who adhered to the old flag under which they had been born, had come to the New World and had prospered—a rebellion which was attended and followed by persecution, violence, imprisonment, confiscation, banishment, and too often death. Under these circumstances a stream of refugee loyalists, who could not separate themselves from allegiance to the Throne of England, set in towards the wilderness of Canada, many of whom settled in these counties, especially along the Bay of Quinte.

The contest was originally between Old England and New England, while the Middle and Southern States were for peace. By disseminating specious statements and spreading abroad partisan sentiments, Massa-

chusetts took the lead. Founded by Puritans (who themselves were the most intolerant bigots, and became the greatest persecutors America has seen), these States possessed the proper elements with which to kindle discontent. Thus we learn that independence was not the primary object of revolt, and we have seen that the leaders in rebellion were principally New Englanders, and were actuated mainly by mercenary motives, unbounded selfishness, and bigotry. So assiduously have our fathers, who are now known as the United Empire Loyalists, been branded by most American writers as altogether base, that it becomes us to cast back the misstatements—to tear away the specious covering of the American Revolutionary heroes, and throw the sunlight of truth upon their character, and dispel the false, foul stigma which the utterances of nearly a hundred years have essayed to fasten upon the noble band of loyalists. Up to 1776 the Whigs as well as Tories were United Empire Loyalists, and it was only when the King's forces required taxes; when the colonists were required no longer to smuggle; when they could not dispossess the Tories of the power and emoluments of office; it was only then that the Declaration of Independence was signed.

John Hancock, whose name stands first upon the document in such bold characters, had been a successful smuggler, whereby he had acquired his millions, and no wonder he staked his thousands upon the issue.

Evidence is not wanting to show that many of the leaders of the rebellion, had they been holders of office, would have been true to the British Crown, as were those whom they envied. Every man who took part on the rebel side has been written a hero; but it is asking too much to request us to believe that all the holders of office were base and lost to the feelings of national independence and patriotism; more especially when a large proportion of them were admittedly educated and religious men, while on the contrary the rebels alone were actuated by patriotism and the nobler feelings of manhood. Apart from the merits or demerits of their cause, it must be admitted that the circumstances of the times force upon us the thought that a comparatively few needy office-seekers or lookers after other favors from the Crown, not being able to obtain the loaves and fishes, began to stir up strife. A few possessed of sufficient education, by aid of the wealthy contraband traders, were enabled, by popular sensational speeches and inflammatory pamphlets, to arouse the feelings of the uneducated; and finally to create such a current of political hatred to the Crown that it could not be stayed, and which swept away the ties which naturally bound them to Great Britain.

We may easily imagine the surprise which many experienced in after days when the war had ended, and their independence was acknowledged, to find themselves heroes, and their names commemorated as fathers of their country; whereas, they had fought only for money, or plunder, or smuggled goods, or because they had not office. In not a few cases it is such men whose names have served for the high-sounding Fourth of July orations; for the buncombe speechifier and the dippant editor to base their eulogistic memoriams. Undoubtedly there are some entitled to the position they occupy in the temple of fame, but the vast majority seemed to be actuated by mercenary motives. We have authenticated cases where prominent individuals took sides with the rebels because they were disappointed in obtaining office, and innumerable instances where wealthy persons were arrested, ostensibly on suspicion, and compelled to pay large fines and then set at liberty. No feudal tyrant in Europe in the olden times enforced blackmail from the traveller with less compunction than rebel committees exacted money from wealthy individuals who desired simply to remain neutral. They held the opinion that to rebel was not only unnecessary but wrong. They believed the evils of which the colonists had just reason to complain were not so great as to justify the extreme measures taken by those who had signed the Declaration of Independence; that any injustice existing was but temporary, and would, when calmly and legitimately represented to the Home Government, be at once remedied; that to convulse the Colonies in war was an unjustifiably harsh procedure, and entertaining such a belief it is contended that they were noble, indeed, in standing up for peace, for more moderate measures. Moreover, in all probability, many were impressed with the view that the disaffected were laboring under an erroneous idea of oppression; that the training incident to pioneer life, the previous wars with the French Canadians, and the ceaseless contentions with the Indians, had begotten false views of their rights, and made them too quick to discover supposed wrongs. Honestly impressed with such thoughts, they could not be otherwise than true to their principles and natural instincts of their nature, and refuse to take part or acquiesce in throwing overboard the Government of England, and so become aliens to the flag under which they were born, and had lived, and for which they had fought. Few men can forget the land of their birth or cast aside their feelings of nationality, and fewer still will bury the hallowed associations of a lifetime without the strongest reasons; and doubtless the Anglo-American who honestly and bravely adhered to the old flag possessed all the ardor of a lofty patriotism. But the American writer, unluckily, has obliterated all this from his memory. In the full blaze of national prosperity he has not discovered the intense longings of the United Empire Loyalists for the Union Jack. Looking at the momentous events of 1776 by the lurid glare of civil war, his eyes are blinded from the fact that a noble band, possessing equal rights with the rebels, loved England with all her faults, and for that love willingly sacrificed their all of worldly property. The majority of the citizens of the United States would prefer to have it said in history that the loyalists in every instance voluntarily left their homes during the war or at its termination; the loyalists are thereby no doubt made to appear more devotedly attached to the British Crown.

It is remarkable that the United Empire Loyalists are so very imperfectly known, their history unwritten, their tales of sorrow unattended to, their noble and manly doings unsung. Had there been a hand to guide a describing pen to portray the generous actions, the keen sufferings, the self-denying heroism of the loyal few, to recount the motives underlying all they did, and had there been ears as willing to listen, and eyes to read, and hearts to receive the facts as those of a contrary nature have obtained, then a far different impression would have been made and fixed upon the world.

In September, 1783, upwards of 12,000 men, women and children embarked at New York, Long Island and Staten Island, for Nova Scotia, Bahamas and Canada. It is generally estimated that at the close of the struggle there were distributed upon the shores of Canada about 10,000 persons, of whom a large number were located in the counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.

At the close of the conflict it was a question of vital importance, what can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who had sacrificed their all of worldly goods, and had been loyal to their rightful sovereign? while the commissioners, who completed the terms of peace at Paris, inconsiderately chose to forget or neglect the interests and welfare of the loyalists in their unseemly haste to transact the business and complete the treaty. The officers commanding in America, everywhere, felt the deepest sympathy and keenest compassion for the refugees. Among these was the officer commanding at New York. At this juncture of affairs, when the people were undecided whether to embark for Nova Scotia or Lower Canada, it came to the ears of the General that one Michael Grass, of New York, had been a prisoner of the French before the conquest at Cataraqui. He summoned that gentleman to appear before him, and report as to the character of the country, and the probability of its being a suitable place for the refugees to seek homes. Mr. Grass, having rendered a favorable report, the result was that he was commissioned captain and placed at the head of a band of loyalists stay-

ing at New York. They were dispatched to King's ships under the care of a man-of-war.

In the History of Canada, by the learned Dr. Cauniff, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information, we find the following interesting document, written by a grandson of Captain Grass, several of whose descendants still occupy lands in these counties, fulfilling the ancient declaration, "His seed shall be mighty upon the earth." While grass shall grow his name shall live.

Mr. Robert Grass, of Sidney, says that the party of refugees set sail from New York, in a fleet of seven vessels, and after a long voyage of nine weeks, during which they encountered a severe gale, lasting eight days and being nearly wrecked, they reached Sorel. This was probably in the early part of 1783. The men of the party ascended the St. Lawrence in bateaux, and landed at the mouth of Little Cataraqui Creek, thence proceeding westward, prospecting as far as Collinsby. Crossing to the west side of this little bay, Captain Grass attempted to drive a stake in the ground with the intention of fixing a tent, or commencing a survey, whereupon he found it rocky. Remarking that he had come too far to settle upon a rock, he returned to the east of the cove, and took possession of the first township of the Bay of Quinte. There seems some reason to believe that when Captain Grass arrived in Canada, and explained to the Government his mission, that Surveyor-General Holland directed Deputy-Surveyor Collins to proceed with Captain Grass to Cataraqui, so that he might be guided by him. If such was the case, the base-line along the front of the first township must have been run before Captain Grass crossed to the west of Collinsby, and rejected the land lying to the west thereof. Captain Grass, as well as the surveying party, returned to Sorel for the winter, and in the spring they returned, accompanied by all of the families, under Captain Grass. It was the summer of 1784 that the first township was occupied. There was some dissatisfaction at the preference accorded to Captain Grass, by those who had been in Canada. His superior claim was, however, acknowledged. At the same time there appears to have been some compromise, from the fact, that while Captain Grass himself obtained the first lot adjoining to the reserve for the town, the second one, which was by number lot 24, was granted to the Rev. Mr. Stuart, and the next to Mr. Herkimer, neither of whom had any connection with Captain Grass's company.

The following extract of a letter written by Captain Grass, at a subsequent period, reveals to us the appearance the place presented to him, at the time of his settling. The old gentleman had some grievance to make known to the public respecting a road, and he commences his communication thus:

"Seven and twenty years, Mr. Printer, have rolled away since my eyes for the second time beheld the shores of Cataraqui. In that space of time, how many changes have taken place in the little circle in which fate had destined me to move! How many of the seats of my old associates are now vacant! How few of these, alas! to mourn with me the loss of the companions of our sufferings, or to rejoice with me at the prosperous condition of this, our land of refuge! Yet, will I not repine; they are gone, I trust, to a better land, where He who causeth the wilderness to smile and blossom as the rose, hath assigned to them a distinguished place, as a reward for their humble imitation of his labors. Yes! seven and twenty years ago scarce the vestige of a human habitation could be found in the whole extent of the Bay of Quinte. Not a settler had dared to penetrate the vast forest that skirted its shores. Even on the spot now covered with stately edifices, were to be seen only the bark-thatched wigwam of the savage, or the newly-erected tent of the hardy loyalists. Then when the ear heard me, it blessed me for being strong in my attachment to my sovereign, and high in the confidence of my fellow-subjects. I led the loyal band, I pointed out to them the site of their future metropolis, and gained for persecuted principles a sanctuary for myself, and followers a home.

"KINGSTON, 7th December, 1811."

(Signed)

"G.

Although the "King's Township" was chiefly settled by the band of loyalists who came by the way of St. Lawrence from New York, there were several others who received grants of land here, a few of whom no doubt reached Kingston at as early a date as 1783, and, as we have seen, they may have visited the place previous to that date.

The majority of these settlers were not possessed of considerable means, in fact many were in dependent circumstances, and for the first two years were assisted by Government with provisions, farming utensils, and clothing. These loyal and courageous people were thus cast comparatively destitute in the wilderness, yet they failed to despair. The greater part had been bred to agricultural pursuits, and they now very speedily adapted themselves to circumstances, and resumed their former occupations. The ponderous axe of the backwoodsman was swung as willingly and vigorously in the forests of Canada as it had been in those of New England and New York. Clearings were soon made, log-houses erected, in a very few years the wilderness "blossomed as the rose," and waving fields of golden grain bent to the summer winds in various parts of this fertile land.

It now became advisable to encourage immigration to the province, and to put forth the best means to accomplish this end as early as possible. Our rulers had wisdom enough to see that the allotment of free grants of land was the first step to be taken; hence, lots of 200 acres each were granted to settlers on condition of actual occupation, and the payment of expenses of survey and fees of office, amounting to the total sum of thirty-eight dollars. This immediately led to an emigration from Great Britain; and when the passions excited by the recent war had somewhat subsided, and loyalists went back to their old homes among the New England hills, or the more fertile districts of the South, to visit relations and friends they had left behind, many of the latter, from the favorable accounts received, were induced to settle in this country under their own old flag.

Thus, for many years, Canada, including the counties immediately under consideration, flourished like the "green bay tree." True it is, the long French war militated in some measure against the prosperity of this country, and checked emigration from the mother country; she was happily exempt from its evils otherwise, and in the enjoyment of liberty was left to develop her resources as she best might. The calm and tranquillity which marked her onward progress, however, were soon to be ruffled. The blessings of peace and plenty, the happy results of ceaseless toil, were to be interrupted by an invading demon.

It was perfectly natural that the American people, after the long and bloody struggle which won their independence, should cherish a feeling of bitter animosity towards the British nation, while they evinced a corresponding proportion of gratitude with respect to their allies, the French. They totally lost sight of the fact that the British Parliament was not by any means the British people, the great majority of whom sympathized with the struggle of their relatives in America for constitutional liberty, and bitterly deplored the miseries it produced. This feeling intermingled itself with the popular poetry of the country; and many a mournful ballad set to the pathetic strains of Celtic melody commemorated the American Revolutionary War among the highlands of Scotia and the verdant valleys of Erin. But the leaders of the Revolution were not in many cases actuated by the hostile feeling which had taken such a firm hold of the undiscerning masses. Their aim was to overturn a pernicious system, to achieve their own independence, not to crush a people whose interests, whose laws, religion, and language were identical with their own. They felt that America was merely an elder daughter of the old British family; and that although she had commenced

housekeeping for herself, and had considerable difficulty in escaping from parental tutelage, a vast amount of mutual benefit must still result from friendly intercourse. Hence the student of American history will readily understand while the whole efforts of the great Washington and his friends, up to the period of his retirement from public life, in 1796, were directed towards repressing the anti-British spirit which pervaded the Democracy of their country, and to laying the foundation of a lasting peace with Great Britain, yet so strong were the sympathies of the American people with France and revolution, that in 1793 it appeared as if the current of popular opinion would sweep even Washington from its path, and that a war with Britain must speedily take place. Washington was accused in that period of intemperate national folly, of being "like the traitor Arnold," a spy sold to the English. But, still unmoved, he firmly pursued the course he was satisfied would most conduce to the benefit of his country. The horrors of the French Revolution soon cooled the ardor of the American Democratic admiration; law-abiding citizens could have no sympathy with red republicans. Washington's pacific policy triumphed, and he had at length the gratification to see a commercial treaty established with Great Britain. But, although the partiality of the Democrats for France had been successfully thwarted by the firm conservative conduct of the President, and lessened by the horrors of the guillotine, it had not by any means been wholly removed. As the war between Great Britain and France progressed, during the Presidency of Mr. Adams it gradually acquired new strength, despite the haughty tone of the French Directory. Nor was the feeling very sensibly diminished by the hostilities which broke out between the United States and France in 1798, and which terminated in a treaty of peace with Bonaparte in 1800. The election of Jefferson to the Presidency, in 1801, completely established the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the Union, and no longer checked by the counteracting influence of government, the jealousy and dislike of everything British began to show itself more unmistakably than ever. The republican sympathy of America was about to exhibit the anomalous spectacle of allying itself to the despotic sway of Napoleon, and thus spurning the constitutional liberty of Britain.

While the fleets of Great Britain swept the seas, and completely annihilated the naval power of France and Spain, the astonishing successes of Bonaparte gave him an equal preponderance on land. Victory after victory completely crushed the power of Austria. The Prussians were irretrievably ruined at the battle of Jena, and the continent of Europe was completely at his mercy. England alone now stood in his way, and Bonaparte determined to execute the long-cherished projects he had formed against her commerce, and thus strike at her power in the most vital part. By the celebrated Berlin and Milan Decrees, all the continental ports were closed against English manufactures, the whole British Islands declared in a state of blockade, and the seizure authorized of all vessels bound from British harbors, as well, also, as that of British goods, wherever such could be found. England retaliated by the less famous "Orders in Council," which declared all the ports of France and her allies, from which the British flag was excluded, in a state of rigorous blockade, and that all trade in articles, the produce and manufacture of the said countries or colonies, should be deemed unlawful, and all such articles declared good prize. These "Orders in Council" adopted Bonaparte's own measures against himself, and with him the responsibility solely rested. The state of things arising out of these measures pressed heavily upon neutrals, especially upon the Americans, whose adventurous spirit had, during this long war, enabled them to engross a great part of the carrying trade of the globe. It might naturally be supposed, that the anger of their Government would be directed against Bonaparte as the first aggressor. But this cause did not suit Mr. Jefferson, who now saw a favorable opportunity of stirring up the national hostility against England, and thus gratifying the Democratic party, of which he was the exponent. He refused to ratify a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded by the American Minister, at London, with the British Government; and, on the 27th October, communicated an angry message to Congress, inveighing bitterly against the British "Orders in Council," but not breathing a single syllable of complaint against the Berlin decree, to which they were merely a reply. The Democratic majority responded to this message, by decreeing an embargo or prohibition to American vessels to leave their ports, which caused much distress and many murmurs, especially in the New England States, where shipping interests were as yet the most important in the Union.

The state of things which now existed between England and the United States gave little hopes of an amicable arrangement of differences. The distress, however, caused by the embargo, strengthened the hands of the Federalists, or peace party, who in New England especially, acquired a decided preponderance. Massachusetts boldly protested against the edict establishing it, demanded its repeal, and it now appeared as if there was a prospect of the satisfactory adjustment of the points at issue. This prospect was still further advanced by the election of Mr. Madison to the Presidency, by the repeal of the Embargo Law in March, 1809, and the substitution of an act, prohibiting all intercourse with France and England, but which provided, at the same time, that if either of the belligerents should repeal their hostile edicts, this act should cease to be in force, with respect to that nation.

This was deemed a favorable time by the English nation for negotiation; it despatched Mr. Erskine to the United States for that purpose. Unfortunately, he exceeded his instructions. Considering the suspension of the Non-intercourse Act a fair equivalent for that of the Orders in Council, he stipulated that the latter should cease to be in force at a certain period. The English Ministry refused to ratify this arrangement; so a storm of indignation was raised in the United States, the hands of the war party strengthened, and the Non-intercourse Act renewed.

It can be easily imagined, during this period, what an immense injury the commerce of both countries sustained. The Orders in Council were not withdrawn, although Bonaparte offered to suspend the Berlin and Milan Decrees if they were, and the matter now appeared to be reduced to a point of etiquette as to what nation should first give in. During the following year matters became more gloomy and portentous of war between England and the United States. The prospect became still darker in the early part of 1811. Mr. Pinckney, the American Envoy at the British Court, took formal leave of the Prince Regent on the 1st of March, and a rupture now appeared inevitable. So entirely were the American people of this opinion, that the intercourse with France was openly renewed. French vessels, crowded into their harbors, were, in numerous cases, fitted out as privateers, and did considerable mischief to British commerce. The crisis was hastened by an accidentally hostile collision, on the 16th of May, between an English sloop of war, the "Little Belt," of 18 guns, and the American frigate, "President," of 44, in which the former had thirty-two men killed and wounded. In the following January, Congress, by a vote of one hundred and nine to twenty-two, decided to increase the regular troops to twenty-five thousand men, and raise an immediate loan of \$10,000,000.

The Americans, by hastening hostilities, hoped to secure the capture of the homeward-bound West India fleet before their designs would be discovered. With this view, Congress laid a general embargo on all vessels in the harbors of the United States. They thus hoped to conceal the intelligence of their warlike preparations from spreading, while, at the same time, their idle commercial marine would enable them to man their fleet more easily. In order to work the indignation of members of Congress more effectually up to the necessary point, the President laid certain documents before them, which he had purchased from a Captain Henry for \$50,000, out of the Secret-service fund. This person had resided in Canada, during the greater part of Sir James H. Craig's administration,

and was sent by the latter to Boston in 1809, without the knowledge of the Home Government, to gain information of the condition of political parties in the United States. The intelligence he supplied was of very little value, and could have been acquired just as well from the journals of the day. He was recalled after a three months' absence, during which he wrote fourteen letters to General Craig's secretary. Not thinking himself sufficiently remunerated for his services, he went to England in 1811, and applied to the Foreign Office for additional reward, stating that he would be satisfied with the position of Judge Advocate of Lower Canada, or a perpetual consulate in the United States. He was referred back to the Canadian Government; but having already got all he could expect in that quarter, he proceeded to the United States, and offered to sell his papers to Madison. The latter, expecting important disclosures would be made, which would strengthen his party, and blacken the British Ministry, closed with the proposal, and paid him the enormous sum already stated. Henry, however, completely outwitted him. Still, although the President obtained no information of importance, he turned what he did get to the best advantage he could; but the excitement the affair produced speedily subsided, and the peace party suffered no injury.

Congress passed an act declaring war against Great Britain on the 19th June, 1812, and directing that hostilities be at once commenced. About the same time Orders in Council were repealed—an occurrence which was known in the United States in a few weeks. Although the ostensible cause of the war was thus removed, Congress did not recede from the hostile position which it had assumed. Wide as were their limits, the Democracy of America coveted additional territory, and would have gratified their hatred of Great Britain by driving her from the valley of the St. Lawrence, and thus depriving her of the source whence she now derives her chief supply of timber, as well as a most important addition to her breadstuffs. But a most influential party in the United States vigorously opposed this unholy lust for conquest. Delegates from several counties of New York protested at Albany against the war, on the ground that the same injury had been sustained from France; that hostilities with the latter would equally have satisfied national dignity, without anything like an equal risk of injury; that England had revoked her Orders in Council; and that it was repugnant to a free people to ally themselves with the Emperor Napoleon, "every action of whose life demonstrated a thirst for universal empire and the extinction of human freedom."

Randolph, of Virginia, opposed in Congress the impolicy of the war in eloquent and forcible language. "It seems," he said, "this is to be a holiday campaign; Canada is to conquer herself; she is to be subdued by the principles of fraternity. The people of that country are first to be seduced from their allegiance, and converted into traitors as a preparation to the making them good American citizens." He detested this subordination of treason. "If we must have them let them fall by the valor of our arms, by fair legitimate conquest, not as the victims of treacherous seduction. By this war," said he, "you abandon all claims for the unparalleled outrages, insults, and injuries of the French Government. By our own unwise measures we have so increased the trade and wealth of Montreal and Quebec, that at last we begin to cast a wistful eye on Canada."

Mr. Sheffey, another sensible member of Congress, said, in emphatic language: "You will act absurdly if you expect the people of Canada to join you. Upper Canada is chiefly inhabited by emigrants from the United States. They will not come back to you; they will not, without reason, desert the government to which they have gone for protection. No, sir; you must conquer it by force, not by sowing the seeds of sedition and treason among the people."

These were the sentiments of the more honorable, the more moderate, and the more sensible part of the American people. The Democratic faction, in its thirst for conquest, would ally itself with the despotic Napoleon against Britain, then the last stronghold of liberty in England, in Europe, and avail itself of the most disreputable methods to acquire Canada. Such, also, were the sentiments of most of the gallant men who had struggled for freedom with Washington, of even the very States which had been the cradle of American liberty, and whose revolutionary sacrifices had been the greatest. The men of New England had striven too ardently for what they considered freedom to ally themselves to despotism, or to visit the evils of invasion upon the newly-settled and unoffending people of Canada. At Boston, on the day war was declared, all the ships in the harbor displayed flags at half-mast high in token of mourning; and a meeting of the inhabitants passed resolutions stigmatizing the course of the majority in Congress as unnecessary, ruinous in its consequence, and leading to a connection with imperial France, destructive to American liberty and independence. While such were the calm sentiments of the free and native-born men of New England (showing that they were wiser than their fathers of 1776), the foreign population of Baltimore—the refugees of the Irish rebellion, dreaming German socialists, and French pupils of the Reign of Terror—violated the freedom of speech and the rights of person and property. The editor of the *Federal Republican* had rendered himself obnoxious to the war party, and a mob assembled to attack his house. His friends collected to assist in its defence, and several times repulsed the assailants. At length a body of military appeared, to whom the editor and his friends surrendered, upon assurance of safety, and were conducted to prison as a matter of protection. Next day, the mob attacked the jail and burst in the doors. Some of the prisoners escaped, but many were severely wounded; and General Lingam, a man of seventy, once the friend of Washington, was cruelly murdered in cold blood, while General Lee, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and also an old gray-headed veteran, had his skull fractured.

The Democracy of the United States in rushing into war, no doubt calculated upon an easy conquest of Canada. The regular troops in both provinces barely amounted to 4,000 men, to which, if we add 1,300 fencibles and 500 artillery, the force for the protection of a vast frontier of some 1,000 miles in extent was only 5,800 men. The population of Upper Canada was less than 80,000, while that of Lower Canada did not exceed 220,000. On the other hand, the population of the United States had prodigiously increased since the Revolution, and was now 8,000,000, while their warlike resources were enormous, and gave them immense advantage in carrying on a war against a comparatively poor and thinly-populated country like Canada. In point of numbers the odds were thus as twenty to one against the latter. The United States had also the advantage in the commencement of the war, of being the assailing party, and could thus penetrate at leisure any part of our long frontier they pleased, while we had to protect the whole. But aside from all these favorable circumstances, the Democratic party relied upon the people of Canada themselves to aid in wresting this country from Great Britain. The trifling political troubles in Upper and also in Lower Canada led them to suppose that the inhabitants were weary of British rule, and would readily ally themselves on the first opportunity to the United States. They were fully as much mistaken on this point as they were in supposing they could conquer these provinces by force of arms. If the people were dissatisfied with the too great power of the executive, a system of favoritism, and the arbitrary conduct of judges and other public officials, they were in no disposition to cure ills of this kind by the greater evil of unbridled republicanism. The majority of the people remained sincerely attached to constitutional monarchy, and a very general feeling of monarchy pervaded both provinces. This feeling was unquestionably the rule; a desire for alliance with the United States was the exception. But comparatively few Canadians joined the American standard during the war, and throughout it none were more gallant in rolling back the tide of unprincipled invasion than the emigrants from

New England and New York, who, aside from the United Empire Loyalists, had settled in the country.

Canada at this period, apart from the monarchical predilections of the inhabitants themselves, possessed another element of strength in the Northwestern Indian tribes, who had transferred at length the feeling of regard they had once entertained for the French to the British, and cordially disliked the Americans, whom they termed Long Knives. To the important aid they rendered in the outset of the contest, before the militia were properly organized or reinforcements had arrived from England, may, under God, in a great measure be attributed the preservation of Western Canada. The famous confederacy of the Iroquois had been broken up after the Revolutionary War, the Mohawks, and part of the Onondagas and Tuscaroras, attaching themselves to the fortunes of the British, while the rest of the confederates clung to their ancient hunting-grounds, although closely hemmed in by the advancing tide of civilization. Under their famous chief, Red Jacket, the latter gave most important aid to the Americans during the war, in which the Senecas engaged in the fall of 1813, after having issued a formal declaration of hostilities against Upper and Lower Canada. Nor had the Iroquois suffered much diminution in point of numbers. They were very nearly as numerous in 1812 as they were when Count de Frontenac invaded their country, one hundred and sixteen years before. Thus we see that the United States had as little compunction in availing themselves of Indian aid as Canada; but it must be remembered that the latter only used it in self-defence, while the others employed it in a way of conquest and aggression. The hostile feeling against the Americans so sedulously fostered by the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, Elksawatawa, or the Prophet, prevented any part of the Northwest Indians from joining their standard, and the Iroquois of New York State were, therefore, their only important allies.

Sir George Prevost, the Governor, pursued a wise and conciliatory policy, and many of the parties who had been deprived of their commissions in the militia by his predecessor, were now reinstated. The benefit of this course was soon apparent. On the 28th of May, a general order directed the embodiment of four regiments of militia, which were filled up by the habitants with the greatest alacrity. A regiment of Canadian voltigeurs was also raised, the command of which was given to Major de Salaberry, a Canadian gentleman of French extraction.

It was known at Quebec, on the 24th June, that Congress had declared war, so all American citizens were warned to quit the province by the 3d July. On the 30th June, a proclamation was issued imposing an embargo on all vessels in the harbor and convening the Legislature for the 16th July. Parliament acted with the greatest liberality. A bill to legalize the issue of army bills to the amount of £250,000 was passed in order to replenish the public exchequer; and an annual grant of £15,000 made for five years to pay whatever interest might accrue. On the 6th July the whole militia of the province had been directed to hold themselves in readiness to be embodied, while the flank companies of Montreal militia were formed into a battalion and armed.

General Brock, in Upper Canada, had been busily employed for some time in making preparations for the contest which he saw clearly was approaching. He had some little trouble with the Legislature, which he called together on the 3d February, and which refused to pass two of his proposed measures, namely, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus and a Militia Supplementary Act, as they did not think war would take place. No sooner, however, did they perceive their error, than a very effective militia bill was passed and £5,000 granted to pay training expenses. Still Brock had considerable difficulties to encounter. There were but few troops in the province and not sufficient muskets to arm half the militia; while at the same time, the Governor General informed him no aid need be looked for from England for some months, as the idea prevailing there was, that the Orders in Council being repealed, war would not be declared by the United States.

On the surrender of Mackinaw to the Americans, a small military force for the protection of the fur trade had been established forty miles to the northeast, on the Island of St. Joseph in Lake Huron. No sooner had General Brock learned on the 26th June that war had been declared by the United States, than he sent orders to Captain Roberts, commandant of this post, to possess himself of Mackinaw if possible; but if first attacked he was to defend himself to the last extremity, and then retreat upon St. Mary's, a station belonging to the Northwestern Company. By the 15th July, Roberts had prepared his little armament, consisting of forty-two regulars, three artillerymen, one hundred and sixty Canadian voyageurs, half of whom only were armed with muskets or fowling-pieces, and two hundred and fifty Indians. On the following morning he embarked, and landed on the 17th near Mackinaw, garrisoned by sixty regular soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Hancks. Roberts immediately summoned him to surrender, which was complied with after a few minutes' delay; and thus at the very outset of war a most important post, commanding the entrance into Lake Michigan, was acquired without loss of blood. But apart from the value of the acquisition, the occurrence had an excellent effect in retaining the Northwest Indians in the British interest.

The call to arms was promptly and loyally responded to by the inhabitants of the Midland District, including the militia of Northumberland. The old veterans of former days, who had for so many years been engaged in the peaceful occupation of farming, were aroused to a high degree of indignation that their old enemies, who had in former days driven them away from their old homes in America, should now threaten to do the same thing in regard to their hard-earned new ones.

No wonder that these old sturdy loyalists and their sons quickly obeyed the call to come to the defence of their homes. To a certain extent the bay region was free from immediate danger. Excepting at Kingston the inhabitants were not particularly alarmed by the trumpet blast. There was not here enacted such stirring events as transpired in other parts of the country. Nevertheless there was diligent preparation made for any contingency that might come with the tide of war. The several regiments of militia called out were taken to Kingston and prepared for service, whether it might be offensive or defensive. Kingston being a naval station, and having a dockyard as well as a military depot, and at the same time situated within a short distance of the enemy's territory, it was necessary that it should be well garrisoned, and the surrounding country constantly watched. And here, too, the untrained and raw militiamen were trained for service, while they were ready at all times to defend the place.

The news of the declaration of war reached Kingston by a private letter to Mr. Forsythe from the States, and an hour and a half afterwards, says one who was there, a letter having been conveyed to Colonel Benson, the drum beat to arms, and couriers were on their way, with all haste, to warn out the militia along the bay and elsewhere.

The belief was entertained that Kingston would be attacked at once, and the flank companies were ordered there immediately. Upon the 27th June, 1812, John Ferguson, Colonel commanding 1st Regiment, wrote from Kingston to Lieutenant-Colonel William Bell, of Thurlow, "to cause the volunteers of the battalion who already offered their services, to hold themselves in readiness for actual service, and to apply to the Quartermaster for such arms as are in his possession, to be used by the volunteers until others were got from Kingston. Captain John McIntosh to take command, the other Captain will be J. W. Myers. Notice to be given at once, be it night or day, to meet on the plains and be drilled by their Sergeant-Major." Colonel Bell received the letter at sunset on the 29th by the hands of John Weaver. A postscript to the letter says: "War is declared by the United States against Great Britain."

The militia of Hastings were hurried to Kingston, but after a few weeks, when it was seen that Kingston would not be immediately attacked, they were ordered home.

Two events in connection with Kingston may be referred to here; one was a hostile demonstration against Sackett's Harbor, which had for its chief object the destruction of a man-of-war there building; the other was an attempt on the part of the Americans to destroy the British frigate, Royal George, lying at Kingston.

Sir George Prevost and Sir James L. Yeo arrived at Kingston in May, 1813, where were Captains Barclay, Pring, and Fumes, preparing for service the few vessels stationed there; among them one lately launched, the Sir George Prevost, of thirty guns, greeted them with a salute from the vessels. The American fleet was at the head of the lake, bombarding Fort George. Under these circumstances it was resolved to make an attack upon Sackett's Harbor. "About one thousand men were embarked on board of the Wolfe, of twenty-four guns, the Royal George, of twenty-four guns, the Earl of Moira, of eighteen guns, and four armed schooners, each carrying from ten to twelve guns, with a number of bateaux, so that no time might be lost in the debarkation. Two gunboats were placed in readiness as a landing escort. The boats were under the direction of Captain Mulcaster, of the Royal Navy, and landing under the immediate superintendence of Sir George Prevost and Sir James Yeo. The following account is from A. O. Petrie, Esq., of Belleville, who was present as a volunteer, being then clerk to Captain Gray, Assistant Quartermaster. So quickly was the expedition arranged that Petrie had no knowledge of it until about to start. By permission of Captain Gray, Mr. Petrie formed one of the party, who, although forgetting to procure a red coat, did not forget his gun, was in a bateau with Captain Gray the greater part of the night, which was crowded with men. Captain Gray told Petrie that the object of the expedition was to burn the ship there building, and told him he might have a hand in it. Petrie said he would be there as soon as any one. They landed about four o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Petrie carried Captain Gray on his back to the shore through the water. But before they had landed the Americans fired upon them; they were soon relieved, however, by the gunboat. They then advanced, and were not far from the ship when the bugle sounded the retreat. When he regained the boat he found that his friend Captain Gray had been killed.

Evidence is not wanting to show that the retreat was utterly unnecessary, that the enemy, at the time, was fleeing; it was one of those fearful mistakes by which the British and Canadian troops lost a victory which had actually been won. This expedition exhibited the bravery of the militiamen in the fullest degree, and had the mind of Prevost remained unclouded, due reward would have been ultimately secured. But the precipitate retreat of the Americans was misunderstood by Prevost; he looked upon it as a trap set to ensnare him. "It was true," says a writer, "that Fort Tomkins was about to fall into British hands. Already the officers in charge of Navy Point, agreeably to orders, and supposing the fort to be lost, had set on fire the naval magazine, containing all the stores captured at New York. The hospital and barracks were illuminating the lake by their magnificent conflagration, and the frigate on the stock had been set on fire, only to be extinguished when his mind became unsettled as to the ulterior design of the enemy. In the very moment of fully accomplishing the very purpose of the expedition he ordered a retreat, and the troops reached Kingston in safety."

On the 4th May, in the following year, an expedition left Kingston, which arrived at Oswego on the following day, and took the fort; but the stores had been taken away.

Herkimer's Point is distant from Kingston about five miles, and it was considered not improbable that the Americans might land upon this point, and endeavor to enter Kingston. Here was a telegraph signal, and two cannon had been planted there; afterwards one, a very good one, was removed, lest it should fall into the hands of the enemy. From this point a fair view of the Upper Gap was to be had. At last, one morning, the Yankee fleet, composed of some fourteen sail, large and small, appeared off the Upper Gap. A shot, it is said, was fired from the old windmill by some militiamen there, which was replied to. A schooner, the Simcoe, was chased, but escaped by running over a bar between some islands at Herkimer's Point. She received several shots, and subsequently sank when she had reached Kingston. The inhabitants along the coast were ordered into the interior, with all their stock. The fleet passed along not far from the shore, and the field artillery moved along at an equal pace, and a firing was kept up between them. The learned historian, to whom we have already referred, tells us that his father was present on the occasion. He was sergeant in Captain Dorland's company from Adolphustown, and was this morning on duty with his company at Herkimer's Point. He was standing a short distance from the shore. The brass artillery sent a ball through one of the enemy's vessels; he saw her haul off from the rest. The fleet fired back, and he saw the first ball from them as it passed near him. The Governor's horse being held by a negro near by, while the Governor stood a little off, squatted to the earth, and the ball passed over his back; the ball then struck the top rail of the fence near by him, and went bounding and plowing up the ground. All this he remembers distinctly. The artillery and troops marched along opposite the fleet on their way to Kingston, and were there paraded in a concealed spot behind the jail. It was a general expectation that the enemy would attempt to land, and he fully anticipated going into action; he could see the balls flying over the buildings.

That the enemy would have the assurance to try at least to possess themselves of Kingston, with its garrison and naval depot and dockyard, was the natural expectation. Every legitimate step was taken to frustrate any designs that might be entertained by the Americans against the place.

In the *Gazette* of October 9th, 1813, appears the following: "By all accounts we understand that the Americans are on the eve of attacking this place. It is our province to observe that their intentions have become completely anticipated, and every necessary preparation has been made to give them a warm reception. We are happy to announce the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, with the first detachment of the 104th Regiment, from Burlington Heights. This regiment, the 49th, and the Corps of the Voltigeurs, may be expected here in the course of to-day or to-morrow. These three gallant regiments, together with our brave militia, who are pouring in from all quarters, and have already assembled in considerable numbers, will be a sufficient reinforcement, and with our present respectable garrison will be able to repel any force which the enemy may bring against us. We are glad to observe that every piece of artillery is most advantageously placed, and we must really congratulate our fellow-citizens on the formidable appearance of every defensible portion in the vicinity of this town. It has been the general rumor for a few days past that six or seven of our small vessels have been taken on their way from the head of the lake to this place, and sent into Sackett's, which rumor we fear is too true."

The woods around Kingston and upon Point Henry were all cut down to prevent a surprise. The enemy, however, did not attack Kingston, but landed lower down the St. Lawrence. With what result, the following notice will show:

"*Kingston Gazette*, Saturday, November 13th, 1813.

"Postscript—Highly important.

"The following important intelligence was received in town this morning:

"CHRYSLER'S, 11th November.

"The enemy attacked us this morning—suppose from 3,000 to 4,000 men in number—and has been completely repulsed and defeated, with a very considerable loss, a number of prisoners, and one General taken by us. The loss of the enemy cannot be less than 400 or 500; ours has been severe. The Americans were commanded by Generals Lears and Boyd.

(Signed)

"WILLIAM MORRISON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 89th Regiment."

The loss of the enemy at Williamsburgh, it is said, exceeded 1,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters. Their flight was precipitate during the remainder of the day and night after the action. On the morning of the 12th they regained their own shore in the greatest confusion, and in momentary expectation of being attacked. Several officers of distinction were killed and wounded. Major-General Covender was dangerously wounded, and is since dead. Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, noted for his ridiculous and insulting proclamation at Fort Erie, inviting the inhabitants of Upper Canada to place themselves under his protection, was dangerously wounded. One six-pounder field-piece was taken on the charge, and about 120 prisoners; 350 or 400 stand of arms were collected on and near the field of action.

The militia of Cornwall and the neighboring townships have come forward in the most spirited and loyal manner, and are daily joining the troops, showing a spirit worthy of their ancestors, and a noble example to their countrymen. We sincerely hope it will be followed; and if the inhabitants of Upper Canada are true to themselves, they can have no reason to fear all the efforts of the enemy.

The Midland district, which included Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, did not merely contribute its quota of men for the incorporated militia, but the fertile soil along the borders of the bay gave abundantly to the commissariat department. During the first year of the war, there was a time when the troops at Kingston had no more than a week's provision. Under these circumstances, the commandant inquired of Colonel Cartwright if he knew of any one who could be depended upon to raise the required supplies, which were known to exist in the district. Colonel Cartwright informed him that the needed person could at once be secured in the person of Captain Robert Wilkins. Captain Wilkins, who had raised a company in the early part of the war, was accordingly sent for, and instructed to prepare to undertake, as chief commissary, the duty. He asked for written instructions and authority, that he might not be hindered in his work; that militia colonels and sub-officers should yield to his demand for men to act as bateaux men, or to do any other required duty, to impress conveyances, etc. He was asked if he would be ready to set out in a day or two. The reply was, "I will start in half an hour." "The devil you will," said the commandant; "so much the better." And Captain Wilkins quickly wrote his resignation as captain to the company, settled his hotel bill, and was on his way up the bay toward Picton. Arrived there he called upon Mr. Cummings, and desired him to act as agent, which request was acceded to. He then pushed on to the head of the bay, at the Carrying Place, and established an agency there, afterwards his headquarters. Proceeding to Myers Creek, he procured as agent the services of Simon McNabb.

His Majesty's ships, Royal George, Earl of Moira, and Prince Regent, arrived at Kingston on the morning of August 29th, 1812, with 400 prisoners and General Hull.

The most of the prisoners taken at the Niagara frontier were carried in bateaux and by the bay; Colonel Scott was included in the number.

The American prisoners, Generals Chandler and Waider, captured at Stony Creek, arrived at a later date. And again: "Arrived at this place yesterday, March 1st, 1813, on their way to Quebec, whither they will proceed to-day, Brigadier-General James Winchester, Colonel William Lewis, and Major George Madison, attached to the American army, captured by General Proctor on the river Rapine."

We copy the following:

"Quebec, November 2d. On Friday and Saturday were escorted by a detachment of Major Bell's Cavalry from their quarters at Bauport to the new gaol twenty-three American officers, and on the latter day were also taken from the prison-ships, and escorted by a detachment of the 103d Regiment to the same prison, a like number of non-commissioned officers, making in all forty-six, conformable to the general orders of the 27th October.

"The conflict presented other sights than prisoners of war. Owing to the exposed state of the Province in the West, after the taking of York, a large number of the wounded were removed from the Niagara region to Kingston, sometimes by ships, sometimes by bateaux. Many of those wounded at Lundy's Lane were taken by schooners to York, and thence by bateaux down the lake shore across the Carrying Place, and along the bay. Among them was Sheriff Rutan, who was left at his father's house to the kind care of his family.

"Space would fail us to enter into lengthy details of this unfortunate, and to the Americans, ignoble conflict; but we must not omit referring to the noble conduct of the Government, in at once adopting measures to secure a just reward to all those who bravely took part in the defence of their country. After a treaty of peace had been signed by the representatives of Great Britain and America in Europe, on the 24th December, 1814, we find the following general order appeared in the *Kingston Gazette*, dated the 17th July, 1815:

"MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KINGSTON.

"Each soldier to receive 100 acres of land; officers entitled, in the first instance, to 200; to receive provisions for themselves and families for one year, that is, those who had lost, or who might require it on new land; implements of husbandry and tools to be supplied in sufficient quantities, and other comforts, according to necessity, to cultivate the land. The land thus taken cannot be sold until after three years' cultivation. Superintendent Alexander McDowell and Angus McDowell, of Glangarry Fencibles, to take charge of the settlers."

The same date was issued the following:

"Acting Military Secretary, William Gibson, issued a notice at Kingston, 29th July, 1815, proclaiming that boards to examine claims for losses met with during the American war, should meet during August and September, at Amherstburgh, Fort George, York, Kingston, and Fort Wellington.

"All discharged soldiers applying for lands are to give in their names to Edward Jones, late of the 9th Regiment, now residing in the old Barrack Square.

(Signed)

"F. P. ROBINSON,
Secretary."

"July 31st.

Again is found:

"LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, YORK, Dec. 10th, 1816.

"His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to appoint Surgeon Anthony, Marshal of Kingston, to examine and grant certificates of disability to militiamen disabled from wounds received on service in defence of the Province during the late war.

(Signed)

"EDWARD McMAHON,
Assistant Secretary."

Among the Militia General Orders issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, appeared the following:

"His Excellency, Sir Frederick P. Robinson, Major-General Commanding and Provincial Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper

Canada, has great satisfaction in publishing to the militia of that Province, the following extract of a letter from Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, addressed to His Excellency, Sir George Drummond, dated Downing Street, 13th June, 1815: 'I should have felt that I was acting unjustly towards you, and the officers and men under your command, if I had forborne bringing under the notice of His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, the great meritorious exertions, so long and so successfully made by them for the preservation of the Upper Province. I am commanded to assure you that His Royal Highness has contemplated your efforts with the highest satisfaction; not more on account of the skill and valor uniformly displayed by His Majesty's troops in presence of the enemy, than of the patience with which the privations incident to the peculiar nature of the service were supported and finally overcome.

"You will not fail to convey to the troops under your command, the strongest expression of His Royal Highness's approbation, and to accept for yourself, and the army under your orders, that testimony which His Royal Highness is so anxious to bear to the great service which you have rendered to your country.

"Nor is His Royal Highness insensible to the merits of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, or to the great assistance which the militia of the Province afforded during the whole of the war. His Royal Highness trusts that you will express to them in adequate terms, the high sense which he entertains of their service as having mainly contributed to the immediate preservation of the Province and its future security."

"N. COFFIN,
Adjutant-General of Militia."

In 1815 the Legislature voted £6,000 sterling, to be applied as follows: To the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the incorporated militia, six months' pay, £4,594 15s. 2d. To the officers and non-commissioned officers of the line attached to the incorporated militia, the full pay of their respective ranks in the said corps, £1,000. To the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the incorporated militia artillery, six months' pay, £288 11s. 6d. To the Speaker of the House of Assembly, to purchase a sword to be presented to Colonel Robinson, late of the incorporated militia, 100 guineas.

The following information, gleaned from a book published in regard to the war of 1812 to 1815, will doubtless be perused with interest:

In Upper Canada, the population able to bear arms in 1812 to 1815 did not exceed 10,000. The numbers embodied were 550 cavalry, 350 artillery, 55 artificers, and 4,500 infantry; total, 5,455. In Lower Canada, the force consisted of embodied militia, 5,012; voltigeurs, 56; chasseurs, 538; Colonel Deschambault's militia, 500; total, 6,617. In Lower Canada, for a few months, there were outside, other battalions numbering 3,638 men. There were about 12,600 out for short periods, varying from a few days to two months, making a total of 23,525 militiamen of Lower Canada out for some period, more or less during the war. The regular troops serving in Canada during the war numbered about 13,000, comprising one battalion of the First Foot, 8th King's Own, 10th Royal Veterans; one battalion, 13th, 40th, 41st, 49th, 89th, 100th, 103d, 104th New Brunswick regiments, besides the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, the Meurons, the Fencibles, the Glengarry regiments, 19th Light Dragoons, about 800 royal marines and seamen, and 500 artillery and engineers. The whole period of the war embraced 42 months, out of which 29 were engaged in military operations, namely: 1811. War threatening; preparations made on both sides. 1812, June 1st. Attack on Isle-Aux-Noix. June 18th. United States declare war. 1814, September 17th. Last battle fought. December 24th. Treaty of peace signed in Europe. The following were the operations so far as fighting is concerned, the name of the successful party being given in each case:

June 1st, 1813. Attack upon Isle-Aux-Noix; won by English.
July 1st. Raid on Plattsburg; won by the English.
July 3d. Naval engagement near Amherstburg; won by the English.
July 17th. Capture of Fort Mackinaw; won by the English.
July 29th. Engagement near Amherstburg; won by the English.
August 7th. Double attack on Amherstburg; won by the English.
August 9th. Stores captured near Detroit; won by the English.
August 16th. Taking of Detroit; won by the English.
September 9th. Raid on Gananoque; won by the Americans.
October 4th. Attack on Ogdensburg; won by the Americans.
October 9th. Brigs Detroit and Caledonia taken on the lake; won by the Americans.
October 13th. Battle of Queenston; won by the English.
October 23d. St. Regis occupied after light fighting; won by the Americans.
November 20th. Bombardment of Kingston; won by the Americans.
November 20th. Battle of Lacolle; won by the English.
November 23d. Taking of Salmon River post; won by the English.
November 27th. Engagement near Fort Chippewa; won by the English.
January 19th, 1814. Skirmishing on Fort Raisin; won by the English.
January 22d. American army taken prisoners at Frenchtown; won by the English.
February 6th. Raid on Brockville; won by the Americans.
February 22d. Taking of Ogdensburg; won by the English.
April 27th. Destruction of Toronto; no resistance; won by the Americans.
May 5th. Attack on Fort Meigs repulsed; won by the Americans.
May 27th. Fort George taken; won by the Americans.
May 27th. Attack on Sackett's Harbor; won by the English.
June 5th. Battle of Stony Creek; won by the English.
June 8th. Taking of an American provision depot, near Stony Creek; won by the English.
June 19th. Taking of an American provision depot, at Great Sodus; won by the English.
June 24th. Battle of Beaver Dam; won by the English.
July 4th. Taking of a post near Chippewa; won by the English.
July 11th. Taking a naval depot, Niagara River; won by the English.
July 21st. Taking of a military train near the Thousand Islands; won by the Americans.
July 25th. Attack on Fort Meigs; won by the Americans.
July 31st. Attack on Burlington Heights; won by the English.
September 10th. Naval battle off Put-in-Bay; won by the Americans.
September 29th. Attack on Adelpston; won by the English.
October 3d. Americans repulsed at Four Corners; won by the English.
October 5th. Battle of the Thames; won by the Americans.
October 26th. Battle of Chateaugay; won by the English.
November 11th. Battle of Chrysler's Farm; won by the English.
December 12th. Burning of Niagara Village; won by the Americans.
December 18th. Taking of Forts Niagara and Lewiston; won by the English.
December 29th. Taking of Fort Erie; won by the English.
March 15th, 1815. Attack on Burtonville; won by the English.
May 6th. Taking Oswego; won by the English.
May 31st. Attack on Sackett's Harbor; won by the Americans.
July 3d. Taking of Fort Erie by the Americans.
July 5th. Attack on Fort Chippewa; won by the English.
July 19th. Taking of Fort la Prairie du Chien; won by the English.
July 25th. Burning of St. David's Village; won by the Americans.
July 25th. Battle of Lundy's Lane; won by the English.
August 4th. Attack on Fort Michilimackinac; won by the English.

August 14th. Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the Americans.
September 5th. Capture of the Tigress, near Michilimackinac; won by the English.

September 5th. Capture of the Scorpion, near Michilimackinac; won by the English.

September 11th. Naval battle of Plattsburg or Saranac; won by the Americans.

September 17th. Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the English.

Thus it will be seen that thirty-eight of the battles were won by the English. While nineteen only were won by the Americans.

We have neither time or inclination to refer to the unfortunate, and ill-advised insurrection in Upper Canada of 1837, except recording the fact that William Lyon Mackenzie lived long enough to see and admit the error of the movement, and to express deep regret for the part he had taken.

AGRICULTURAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

A VERY large quantity of the land in these counties (especially the front townships, to which we shall more particularly refer under the head of townships) is well adapted to produce grain. There is no denying the fact that the average yield of wheat is less than in some of the western counties, and yet from forty to forty-five bushels to the acre have been produced on well-manured and well-managed farms. In the immediate neighborhood of lakes, wheat has been liable to be spring killed, and spring wheat, therefore, has been generally sown, and the crops are invariably satisfactory. With a moderate supply of manure there is no doubt whatever that these lands will produce large yields of wheat, barley, and other grain crops, as has been successfully proved when fairly tried. Roots and vegetables are much more extensively cultivated than in former years. In the vicinity of the city are now some well-cultivated vegetable gardens, which contribute largely to our markets, and compete successfully at our exhibitions, Kingston having carried off a very large number of the prizes at the Provincial fairs. The land appears well adapted for all kinds of fruit trees, including apples, pears, plums, cherries, and all the ordinary garden fruits, except peaches, which do not thrive well here.

A very general taste prevails in many parts of these counties for hot-house plants, and an immense variety of all kinds of valuable flowers are brought to great beauty and perfection.

The geological structure of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington is unquestionably of secondary formation, being a portion of the Lower Silurian group, consisting in a great measure of Trenton limestone, and in some parts, Potsdam, sandstone and calciferous sandrock. It is part of a formation extending over a large portion of the region between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and crossing into the neighboring State between Kingston and Brockville, known to Provincial geologists as the "Laurentian group." Mr. Billings, in his useful little work, *The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist*, classes these rocks as being for all practical considerations, primary. He says: "Although these rocks, the Laurentines, are certainly of secondary origin, that is, were formed at the bottom of some vasty ancient sea after the creation of the world, yet on account of their wide diffusion, for they without doubt, underlie all the fossiliferous rocks, they may be assumed for our present purpose (the classification of rocks) to have been the original surface of the earth. They constitute the floor of the ocean, upon which the Cambrian and Silurian were slowly deposited, and in our enumeration of these latter, we shall consider the Laurentines as the foundation supporting all the others."

In the above-mentioned formation, within these counties and in the neighborhood, there are to be found valuable mineral ores and economic materials, which will hereafter form sources of great wealth and benefit to the locality.

The Trenton limestone, of which is built most of our public buildings and best residences, is a pure bluish-gray limestone, very regularly stratified. Some geologists divide this description into four sections—the Chazy, Bird's Eye, Black River, and Trenton limestones; but they are generally known under the common designation of Trenton limestone. The stone buildings of Kingston are derived from the beds of that which would be classified as "Chazy" limestone. It is very handsome when dressed, but somewhat brittle, and subject to break off short when used for lintels or outside ornamental work. The economic materials found in these counties consist of magnetic and specular ores of iron, galena, plumbago, grindstones and flagging, scythe stones and whet stones, lithographic stones, limestone, marble, water lime, brick clay, shell marl and peat, pure silica for glass making, talcons and other ochres, and soapstone. Lead ore was found some years ago near Battersea, in no great quantity it is true, but the efforts to test its extent, we understand, were not considerable. Lead ore, too, was mined in Bedford, near Fermoyle, fully twenty-five years ago. The works, however, were abandoned. In all probability they will be resumed some day by capitalists with competent skill and modern machinery, whose success will show, as the records of mining enterprise often do, that a knowledge of mining economics will enable its possessors to win wealth as the natural results of their skill, enterprise, and energy.

The Frontenac Lead Mine, with its extensive smelting works, at Kingston, will no doubt, in process of time, take the lead of any undertaking of the kind in these counties. In the southwestern part of Bedford, the Glendower Iron Mines have been sufficiently opened up to demonstrate that years of prosperity are in reserve for the company; many thousands of tons have been taken out, and the results obtained in the manufacture of iron, which has been proved to be of the finest quality of iron ever used. For the manufacture of iron requiring power to resist great strain, it is said to be unequalled. If the owners of mines in the neighborhood of the "Glendower" will but develop them, and if they can show, as that company has done, the great superiority of the Bedford ores in this section, they will command the attention and claim the patronage of large buyers of that staple article. In order to carry on successfully lead, iron, or any other kind of mines, of course a large amount of capital must be forthcoming; and here, where the prospect of a reasonable return for capital invested is self-evident, we apprehend there will be no lack of funds to carry on the work, especially in a city like the chief one of these counties, the majority of whose business men are looked upon as sound in judgment, substantial in money matters, and enterprising in effort.

One of the most valuable commercial commodities taken from the bowels of the earth in these counties is phosphate of lime, which, during the last few years, has been found in large quantities in Loughborough and Storrington, and doubtless will also be discovered in other townships hereafter. It is said that some 3,000 tons of this article have been shipped from this port during the past year; and the quantity mined, awaiting to be conveyed to the city for shipment, is very considerable. The ore, we understand, is readily known, easily mined, and of excellent quality; and is, and always will be, in addition to its other valuable chemical properties, a staple agricultural commodity, when converted into superphosphate. It is said that in the country up the Gatineau River, it may be found in great abundance. The deposits, as a rule, are not very extensive, yielding, except in a few instances, not more than one or two thousand tons. Very little capital, however, is required to embark in mining this ore. The farmer who is fortunate enough to have a bed of it on his land, either sells the mining right or leases it at a royalty of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton, according to the supposed extent of the deposit and the distance from the port of shipment; or he employs his farm

hands or his sons, when not otherwise engaged, to turn out a few tons, and thus materially enhances the income of his farm.

Lime.—It appears remarkable that here where limestone is so abundant that a greater quantity of this useful fertilizer is not manufactured and consumed by the farmers. The fuel can be had, as it is well known, in many places for the bare cost of cutting and hauling; the stone for quarrying. Under these circumstances, it is only reasonable to suppose that every farmer should be so interested in it as to give the subject his careful attention.

CENSUS OF COUNTIES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Essex,	32,697
Kent,	26,836
Boswell,	20,701
Lambton,	31,994
Elgin,	33,546
Middlesex,	66,739
London,	25,826
Norfolk,	30,760
Oxford,	45,237
Brant,	32,259
Hallamand,	20,091
Monck,	17,602
Welland,	20,572
Niagara,	693
Lincoln,	20,672
Wentworth,	40,883
Hamilton,	32,000
Huron,	63,165
Bruce,	43,515
Perth,	46,536
Waterloo,	40,251
Wellington,	63,289
Grey,	59,395
Halton,	25,606
Peel,	18,369
Cardwell,	18,500
Simcoe,	57,389
York,	69,882
Toronto,	60,000
Ontario,	45,923
Durham,	39,086
Victoria,	35,000
Northumberland,	40,000
Peterborough,	35,000
Prince Edward,	20,336
Hastings,	50,000
Lennox,	16,396
Addington,	21,312
Kingston,	20,000
Leeds,	25,000
Brockville,	12,000
Leeds and Glenville,	30,000
Dundas,	18,777
Stormont,	13,873
Cornwall,	10,114
Glengarry,	22,524
Prescott,	20,000
Russell,	21,000
Ottawa,	22,444
Carlton,	25,000
Lanark,	35,000
Renfrew,	30,210
Napissing,	4,000
Markoka,	6,000
Parry Sound,	3,000
Mamoulin,	3,000
Algonia,	7,000

THE GOVERNORS OF UPPER CANADA.

Below we present a list of Governors, Presidents, and Administrators of Upper Canada until the union of the Provinces in 1841.

Colonel John James Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor, July 8th, 1792.
Hon. Peter Russell, President, July 21st, 1796.
Lieutenant-General Peter Hunter, Lieutenant-Governor, August 17th, 1799.
Hon. Alex. Grant, President, September 11th, 1805.
His Excellency F. Gore, Lieutenant-Governor, August 25th, 1806.
Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, President, September 30th, 1811.
Major-General Sir R. Haleshaff, President, October 20th, 1812.
Major-General F. Baron de Rolloburgh, President, June 19th, 1813.
Lieutenant-General Sir G. Murray, G. C. B., Pro. Lieutenant-Governor, December 13th, 1813.
Lieutenant-General Sir G. Murray, Bart., Pro. Lieutenant-Governor, April 25th, 1815.
Major-General Sir F. P. Robinson, K. C. B., Pro. Lieutenant-Governor, July 1st, 1815.
His Excellency Francis Gore, Lieutenant-Governor, September 25th, 1815.
Hon. Samuel Smith, Administrator, June 11th, 1817.
Major-General Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, August 13th, 1818.
Hon. Samuel Smith, Administrator, March 8th, 1820.
Major-General Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, June 30th, 1820.
Major-General Sir J. Colborne, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, November 5th, 1828.
Major-General Sir Francis Bond Head, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, January 25th, 1836.
Major-General Sir J. Colborne, K. C. B., Administrator, February 27th, 1838.
Major-General Sir George Arthur, K. C. B., H. G. C., Lieutenant-Governor, March 23d, 1838.
Baron Sydenham, and Toronto Lower Canada Governor-General, October 23d, 1839.
Baron Sydenham, and Toronto United Canada Governor-General, February 10th, 1841.

FIRST CHURCHES AND PREACHERS OF THE GOSPEL IN THE COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON.

Roman Catholic Church.—The earliest mission field in this country is said to have been established in the region of the Bay of Quinte. One of the missionaries who came from France in 1615 with Champlain, accompanied him in his journey up the Ottawa across to Georgian Bay, and down the Trent to the bay. This was in July, and Champlain had to remain in this region until the following spring. The zealous Recollect during this time labored earnestly to lay the foundation of Christianity among the natives. Father Picquet remarks that "the ancient mission at the Bay of Quinte was established by Kleus and D'Urse."

De Courselles, in June, 1751, visited Lake Ontario, coming directly up

the St. Lawrence. On this occasion it is recorded he sent messages from Cataragui "to a few missionaries residing among the Indians." When Frontenac arrived afterwards with a view of establishing a fort, we find it stated that as he approached Cataragui, he was met by a canoe with the Abbe d'Urse and the Captains of the Five Nations. The following year, 1674, La Salle, in his petition for the grant of Fort Frontenac and adjacent lands, proposed "to build a church when there will be 100 persons, meanwhile to entertain one or two of the Recollect friars to perform divine service and administer the sacraments."

By this it will be seen that there existed at the Bay of Quinte a mission of this church, 150 years prior to the capture of Canada by the English, and nearly 170 years before the settlement of Upper Canada. The exact spot where the "chapel" was located, cannot be fixed; but there is no doubt it was somewhere on the shores of the bay.

The Rev. Alexander McDonnell was first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada. He was born in the year 1760, in Glengary, in Scotland, educated for the priesthood at Valladolid College, in the Kingdom of Spain; for at this time no person professing the Roman Catholic faith could be allowed to be educated in any part of the British empire. He was ordained priest before the year 1790, then came back to Scotland, his native country, and officiated as a priest in Badenoch, a small district in the north of Scotland, also in the city of Glasgow; afterwards joined, in 1798, the Glengarry Fencibles, there for duty in Ireland, under the command of Lord McDonnell, of Glengarry, who was colonel of said Fencible regiment. He came to Canada in the year 1804, was consecrated first Bishop of Upper Canada in the year 1822, titled as the "Bishop of Kingston." This good bishop died in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1840. His body was laid in St. Mary's Church, Edinburgh, until removed to Canada in 1862. His remains were taken from the cars at the station at Lancaster, and carried to St. Raphael's Cathedral, in which church he had spent some of his most useful days, administering the consolations of his religion to his numerous co-religionists throughout the province of Upper Canada. His remains were escorted by thousands of people of all denominations from St. Raphael's Church to St. Andrew's Church, and thence to Cornwall depot, in order to convey his remains to Kingston, the head of his See, where his remains now lie in the vaults of the Cathedral of that ancient city, in which he as bishop officiated for years, a favorite of both Catholics and Protestants.

Our sketch is only intended to refer to the first churches and ministers of religion in these counties, not to the immense increase both in numbers and wealth which has characterized them during the last century; hence our notice of each Church must be necessarily brief.

The English Church.—One of the refugee pioneers, who is said to be the first clergyman of the Church of England who settled in Canada, was the Rev. John Stuart. We gather the following interesting particulars from "Memoirs of the Rev. John Stuart, D.D., father of the Upper Canada Church. He opened the first academy at Cataragui, Kingston, 1786; the last Missionary to the Mohawks."

The conversion and civilization of the American Indians engaged the attention of Europeans at an early date. The Jesuits first gave attention to the Mohawks 1642. A few years later Father Loques laid down his life on the Mohawk River. The first colonizers, the Dutch, did not give the subject much attention. "The government of New York did not make any effort to Christianize the Five Nations, further than to pay for some time a small salary to the clergyman at Albany, to attend to the wants of such Indians as might apply to him." The Rev. Mr. Freeman translated into the Mohawk language the Church of England Prayer Book with some passages of the Old and New Testament. "In 1712 Mr. Andrews was sent as a missionary to the Mohawks, by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and a church was built at the mouth of Schoharie Creek, but that missionary soon abandoned the place. As he was the first, so he was the last that resided among them for a great many years. After that the only ministrations was at Albany. In 1748 the Rev. Mr. Spencer, Mr. Woodbridge and Howley were sent successively by the people of New England to this field of labor.

The French was soon interrupted this, and not until 1761 was anything more done, when the Rev. Dr. Wheslock directed his attention to that quarter, with missionaries and schoolmasters. The testimony mainly of all those mentioned who labored among the Indians, is to the effect that, although they were quick to learn and would for a time live a Christian life, they mostly all lapsed into their former savage state. The necessity of having missionaries of the Church of England resident among the Mohawks, was again brought before the Society for Promoting the Gospel, a few years before the Revolution, both by Sir William Johnson and the Rev. William Inglis, of New York, the last of whom laid the subject before the Government of England in the form of a memorial. In 1770 the society consented to ordain a missionary for the exclusive benefit of the Mohawks. John Stuart, who was selected for this purpose, was born at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, in 1730. The family mansion in which he was born was still standing in 1836. His father, an Irishman, came to America in 1730. John Stuart had two brothers who sided with the Americans. When he "graduated at the College of Philadelphia, he made up his mind to join the communion of the Church of England." His father being a Presbyterian, this was extremely distasteful to him. But his father finally consenting, he proceeded to England for ordination, and received holy orders in 1770, and was appointed missionary to the Mohawks at Fort Hunter. Mr. Stuart returned to America, and preached his first sermon to the Mohawks on Christmas day, 1770. In 1774 he was able to read the liturgy, baptize and marry in the Indian tongue, and converse tolerably well with them. He afterwards, assisted by Brant, translated parts of the Bible. When the rebellion commenced, Mr. Stuart continued his services without much inconvenience, never omitting to offer up prayers for the King, to whom it appears he always remained loyal. Finally, however, he was suspected of aiding the British, and everything was done by the rebels to make his home miserable. "His house was attacked, his property plundered, and every indignity offered his person. His church was also plundered and turned into a tavern, and in ridicule and contempt a barrel of rum was placed in the reading desk. The church was afterwards used as a stable, July, 1778." Mr. Stuart made up his mind that he would emigrate to Canada, and communicated his resolution as follows: "I am fully persuaded that I cannot possibly live here secure, either in regard to ourselves or property during the ensuing season; this place is likely to be a frontier, and will probably be burnt if the enemy can effect it. For these and other weighty reasons, materially weighed, I have resolved, with the approbation and consent of Mr. Stuart, to emigrate to Canada."

In September, 1781, Mr. Stuart set out with his family, consisting of his wife and three small children, on his long and tedious journey, and arrived at St. John's on the 9th of October in the same year. "Soon after Mr. Stuart determined to settle at Cataragui where was a garrison, and to which a good many loyalists had already proceeded." This devoted minister of the Cross had evidently a large amount of hardship to endure, and oftentimes he had to pass through deep waters of trial. Nevertheless, he writes: "I shall not regret the disappointment and chagrin I have hitherto met with, if it please God to make me the instrument of spreading the knowledge of the Gospel amongst the heathen, and reclaiming only one lost sheep of the house of Israel." In the summer of 1788, Mr. Stuart went round his parish, only 200 miles in length. He describes his voyage as follows: "I embarked in a bateau with six Indians, commanded by Captain Brant, and coasted along the north shore of Lake Ontario, about 200 miles from the head of the lake. We went twenty-five miles by land to New Oswego, the new Mohawk village on the Grand River. These people were my former charge, and the

society still styles me their Mohawk Village missionary. I found them conveniently situated on a beautiful river, where the soil is equal in fertility to any I ever saw. Their village contains 700 souls and consists of a great number of good houses, with an elegant church in the centre. It has a handsome steeple and bell, and is well finished within." We would very much like to give further details of this excellent clergyman's history, but it is impossible to do so here, except to say, that Mr. Stuart was held in great esteem by the authorities of our land. He had sent to him some time after 1788 a commission as First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which for some good reason, no doubt, he returned to Lord Dorchester. In 1789 he was appointed Bishop's Commissioner for the settlements from Point au Boudette to the western limits of the Province, being the district now constituting Canada West. In the same year was conferred upon Mr. Stuart the degree of D.D. by the University of Pennsylvania, his Alma Mater, a compliment he appreciated from his native State. About the same time he received the appointment of Chaplain of the garrison of Kingston. He had secured about 4,000 acres of valuable land to which he occasionally made additions. In his prosperity and wealth he exclaimed: "How mysterious are the ways of Providence! How shortsighted we are! Some years ago I thought it a great hardship to be banished into the wilderness, and would have imagined myself completely happy, could I have exchanged it for a place in the city of Philadelphia. Now the best wish we can form for our dearest friends is, to have them removed to us." Dr. Stuart died on the 15th of August, 1811, and was buried at Kingston, where he still lives in the hearts of those who were children when he died, but who were taught to love and respect him.

We must merely give the names of several other clergymen who had the honor of being contemporaneous with Dr. Stuart, or who soon followed him. Among these we find the names of the Revs. Robert Addison, Mr. Pollard, and Mr. Laughom,—the latter was connected with one of our counties, and succeeded in erecting a church, where he lived in or near Bath in Ernestown.

Here is a laconic biography of this good, though somewhat eccentric, man from the pen of a friendly writer:

"He was a Welshman by birth, possessed of but little education or talent, yet a truthful, zealous, and useful man. Odd in his manner, he nevertheless worked faithfully among the settlers from Kingston to Hay Bay."

The Baptist Church.—About the year 1794 Elders Wyner, Turner, Holts, and Wieno, made their appearance in this country, and promulgated the Gospel according to their views. There is no record, however, to show that they made any very deep impressions in these counties, although it is probable they may have held meetings in some of the townships.

The Lutheran Church.—It appears there were a number of persons belonging to this Church in Ernestown in 1790. The first church built in Upper Canada, east of Kingston, perhaps the next after the one built at Tyendenaga, was erected by the Lutherans. It was named Zion's Church, and built in the year last named. Mr. Schuerdfeffer, who resided in the States, was invited to be their pastor. This invitation was gladly accepted, as he and his family had suffered severe persecution from the rebels. Mr. Myers and Mr. Weant, ministers of this body, likewise officiated from time to time; the latter lived a short distance below Bath, and went every four weeks to preach at Smith's Bay, and in the meantime preached to the Lutherans of Ernestown.

The Presbyterian Church.—In the year 1800 Mr. McDowell was the first Presbyterian minister to visit the Bay. It is said he was sent for by Major Van Alstine, who was a Presbyterian. It is said that through his instrumentality the spirit of Christianity was aroused to no little extent, especially among those who in early days were accustomed to sit under the Presbyterian ministry. He travelled far and near, in all kinds of weather, and at all seasons; sometimes in the canoe or bateau, and sometimes on foot. On one occasion he walked all the way from Bay of Quinte to York, following the lake shore, and swimming the rivers that could not be otherwise forded. Mr. A. Sherwood thus speaks of this estimable minister:

"He lived to labor many years in the service of his Master, and after an honorable and good old age he died highly esteemed by his friends, and much respected by all who knew him."

The Society of Friends.—Some of the members of this religious society settled at an early date on the Bay of Quinte. About 1790, two of their speakers visited Canada, whose names were David Sand and Elijah Hick. They held services in Adolphustown, and it is uncertain whether this was before or after the building of the meeting-house. The first preacher among the Quakers was James Noxen, one of the first settlers of Adolphustown. The Friends have a small meeting-house at Cataragui.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Playter, who is an authority on this subject, informs us that "in 1780 a Methodist preacher, named Tuffey, a Commissary of the 44th, came with his regiment to Quebec. He commenced preaching soon after his arrival, and continued to do so at suitable times while he remained," or until his regiment was disbanded in 1788. The second Methodist preacher in Canada was George Neal, an Irishman. During the war he was Major of a cavalry regiment. In 1788 a pious young man, called Lyons, an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to Canada, and engaged in teaching school in Adolphustown. He collected the people together on the Sabbath, and conducted religious services. In the same year came James McCarty, an Irishman, to Ernestown. He was a follower of Whitfield, but acted with the Methodists, holding religious meetings. William Losee was the first regular preacher of the Methodist Church in Canada. He first visited the country in 1790, preached a few sermons along the Bay of Quinte and St. Lawrence, and returned with a petition from the settlers to send him as a preacher. In February, 1791, he again came as an appointed minister from the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. Losee was a loyalist, and knew some of the settlers in Adolphustown before they left the United States. He desired to see them, and preach to them the glad tidings of salvation.

There seems to be a little confusion as to names in this part of our sketch. There can be no doubt the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States is the legitimate offspring of Wesleyan Methodism, the Rev. Dr. Coke, one of Wesley's coadjutors, having organized the Church in America. We hope the time is rapidly approaching when mere names will sink into insignificance, when the Churches or denominations will be looked upon merely as distinct families, governed by rules somewhat dissimilar, according to circumstances, but all merging into the universal spiritual family of Christ, the total body of true faithful believers, the one Catholic Church of the triune Jehovah.

Whether Losee was a Wesleyan or Episcopal Methodist makes very little difference. He was evidently a Christian, and had respect to the usages of his peculiar Church family; hence we find him forming class-meetings and organizing societies in various parts of the country. His circuit was not a very small one, but included Kingston, Ernestown, Fredricksburg, Marysburgh, and even Sophiasburgh. Class-meetings form the corner-stone of Methodism, now the most numerous religious Protestant family in the world, yet they are imperfectly understood. By many they are regarded as the seal of cant or priestly control. This is a very great error; rightly conducted they are of great service and well adapted to promote our spiritual welfare. They are considered by some to be only suitable for the uneducated; this also is a great mistake; they are alike beneficial to the humble peasant and the wealthy nobleman.

On the sabbath of February 20th, 1792, in the third concession of Adolphustown, at Paul Huff's house, he established the first regular class-meeting in Canada. After this it was found necessary that a "meet-

ing-house or church" must be built and dedicated to the service of the Most High. The spirit of benevolence took possession of the people, and a sanctuary was the result of their efforts. Here is the record touching this subject: "Said house to be built on the northwest corner of Paul Huff's land, lot No. 18, third concession, fourth town." For this laudable undertaking the sum of £108 was subscribed, and among the names is that of Andrew Embury, a name of historic interest in connection with Methodism in America. It is a singular fact that this and other names are to be found among those who planted Methodism in New York, although afterwards they were driven from their American homes, and their property sacrificed on account of their loyalty to England. This is a page of history which many American writers of Methodism would like to see obliterated. Philip Embury was not thus treated because he was called to a higher sphere of existence prior to the Declaration of Independence. Paul Heck and his wife, Barbara, of pleasant memory, with many other Christian loyalists, including the widow of Philip Embury, are sleeping in our midst, in the peaceful shades of the Canadian forest.

Space will not allow us to present our readers with a more lengthy and complete sketch of early Methodism. We may remark, however, that Mr. Losee did not continue more than two years in the ministry when he became mentally unfit to perform the duties of his sacred calling. Playter, in graphic language, tells the secret of his illness, which time, the great reconciler of all things, no doubt would remove: "He was the subject of that soft, yet powerful passion of our nature, which some account our weakness, and others our greatest happiness. Piety and beauty were seen connected in female form then as well as now, in this land of woods and waters, snows and burning heat. In the family of one of his hearers, and in the vicinity of Napanee River, was a maid of no little moral and personal attraction. Soon his (Losee's) attention was attracted; soon the seed of love was planted in his bosom, and soon it germinated and bore outward fruit. In the interim of suspense as to whether he should gain the person, another preacher came on the circuit, visits the same dwelling, is attracted by the same fair object, and finds in his heart the same passion. The two seek the same person. One is absent on the St. Lawrence; the other frequents the blest habitation, never out of mind; one, too, is deformed, the other a person of desirable appearance. Jealousy crept in with love. But at last the preference was made, and disappointment, like a thunderbolt, upset the mental balance of the first itinerant minister in Canada."

EARLY EDUCATION.

Nearly one hundred years ago, when the refugees came to Canada, their educational advantages were limited, in fact they had no advantages at all in this respect until many years after their arrival. Unluckily the majority of the loyalists had not enjoyed opportunities for even a common education. At the then village of Kingston there were some educated people, but around the bay the number was comparatively few. In addition to this, in those early days there was not the same desire to acquire learning as exists in our day of light and knowledge. In many cases the old sturdy farmers who had got along moderately well without much book-learning, thought it was not only unnecessary but would have a prejudicial effect upon the young, disqualifying them for the ordinary duties of husbandry. If a man could read, sign his name, and have a slight acquaintance with the first rules in figures, it was considered sufficient. Ex-Sheriff Ruttan, then living at Adolphustown, says, in regard to this subject:

"As there were no schools at that period, what knowledge I acquired was from my mother, who would of an evening relate events of the American rebellion, and the happy lives people once led under British laws and protection previous to the outbreak."

In a few years, as the neighborhood improved, school teaching was introduced by a few individuals whose individual infirmities prevented them from hard manual labor. The first teachers it is said were discharged soldiers, and formerly hailed from Erin's Isle.

The Rev. John Stuart was the first teacher in Upper Canada. In 1785, the year he settled at Cataragui, as he called the place, he says, in a letter written to a friend: "The greatest inconvenience I feel here is there being no school for my boys; but we are now applying to the Legislature for assistance to erect an academy, and have reason to expect success. If I succeed in this I shall die here contented." In May, 1786, he opened an academy at Kingston, and two years afterwards it was in a flourishing condition.

It appears also that Mr. Clark was engaged in this honorable calling on the Bay of Quinte, probably in Ernestown, or Fredricksburgh. Dilworth's spelling-book and the New Testament were the chief if not the only books possessed by these early institutions.

Governor Simcoe when he had assumed office saw the importance of higher education, even for an infant colony, and he at once adopted measures to procure a competent person to place at the head of a college he was resolved to establish in connection with a State Church. His scheme of education to further that object, was to establish a system of grammar schools and a university as the head. Mr. Strachan, a gentleman of considerable erudition, was induced to come to this country to further the Governor's scheme, but when he arrived in 1799, the Governor was recalled, and nothing more at that time was done.

In 1800 a school was established at Kingston, by the Hon. R. Cartwright, for his sons, having Mr. Strachan as teacher, when he had the privilege of taking ten additional scholars at £100 each per annum. Among these ten were the late Chief Justice Robinson, Chief Justice McAuley, the Hon. George Markland, Bishop Bethune, the successor of Dr. Strachan, the Rev. W. McAuley Pictou, Captain England, Royal Engineers, Justice McLean, Colonel John Clark, and the two sons of Hamilton, James and Samuel. These, with four sons of Richard Cartwright, formed Mr. Strachan's first school.

We must not, however, go into further details of early days, but for a moment refer to the incalculable advantages of our present system of education in these counties. First of all we have excellent schoolhouses in every section of the country of five miles square, in which the children's comfort is carefully attended to, the rooms being moderately heated and well ventilated. The teachers, male and female, as a rule in these counties are persons of superior intelligence, ability and tact, well qualified to teach the "young idea how to shoot." The writer has had occasion to call at many of these schools, and certainly the lady part of this army of youthful instructors are some of the most amiable and excellent of our land. The constituted educational board in order to keep pace with the march of progress, exact from all candidates for the office of teacher, a strict adherence to the published programme of qualification, while they use their best efforts to insure a high standard of proficiency in the teacher. The influence of the present system of education in the rising generation, and through them in the future prospects of the counties, is destined to be very great. The children of the yeomanry of these counties a generation back, whilst they enjoyed abundance of the necessities and comforts of life, were debared in some measure from the inestimable benefits of a sound education. Not so now. The wilderness has become a smiling land, and no man is excusable, no matter how humble his position in life, who wilfully neglects the right training of those who have been committed to his care.

THE CITY OF KINGSTON AND ENVIRONS.

This city is appropriately named the Limestone City, as it is built on an extensive line of stone rock. The stone forms some of the most valuable

material and has become an article of export, having been shipped in large quantities to other cities both in Canada and the neighboring States, for use in the erection or ornamenting of public and private buildings. Here a great many of the public buildings, churches, shops, and private residences are nearly all of the same substantial material. Of late years brick has been used to a considerable extent in the erection of stores and other buildings. The streets are somewhat irregularly laid out, yet a great many of them are wide and in capital condition. Some of the houses built many years ago are old-fashioned steep-roofed and massive in their appearance. Kingston of 1878 has a very different appearance to what it had thirty or forty years ago. Since the unfortunate fire of 1876, when an immense amount of property was destroyed, many first-class stores and an excellent hotel have been built on Princess Street, the principal business thoroughfare in the city. The fire which took place in the early part of 1878, was likewise attended with considerable loss of property, but the buildings are to be replaced at an early date, shops, and a suitable opera-house for public meetings, lectures, and other purposes.

Leaving the business part of the city, the visitor will find some excellent private residences, including villas, mansions, and pretty cottages, with handsome gardens, and adorned with ornamental trees, evidencing in their appearance and style an amount of wealth and substantial comfort, perhaps, not excelled by any city in the Province. These residences in many instances command a view of the bay and harbor, and few scenes can excel in beauty the prospect they present. Situated at the entrance of the Bay of Quinte, the scenery along the margin of which is admitted to be of the most picturesque description, studded with islands, which may be considered the commencement of the far-famed Thousand Islands, adorned with military and other works of art—the fort, the towers, the battery, and the bridge, rich in their own transcendent charms; the bay and the harbor of Kingston can fairly claim to stand among Canadian scenes pre-eminent for magnificence. The arklike steamer, the majestic ship and schooner, the brig with its towering spars, and the beautiful little craft of the amateur, alike find safety in this capacious place of security.

This city can claim many very great advantages for those whose choice is guided by the consideration of the facilities for innocent amusement. The immediate neighborhood of the city is not the only spot affording them. Numerous lakes and streams within a short distance of the city furnish capital places for picnics, fishing, duck shooting, and other sport. Good roads lead to most of these, and in some of the back townships the sportsman will find some capital deer hunting.

The climate and salubrity too cannot be equalled. In summer the heat is tempered by the refreshing and cooling breezes from the lake; in winter, while the cold is somewhat greater than farther west, the air is drier, and there is less damp, and the snow lies more steadily, and in ordinary seasons affords more continued and pleasant sleighing. In proof of the salubrity of Kingston, it may be mentioned that the comparative mortality in Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston is as follows: In Quebec, one death in thirty-nine; in Montreal, one in thirty-three; in Kingston, one in eighty-one.

THE PARK.

One of the attractions of Kingston is its pretty, though not very extensive park. In this particular Kingston claims to have set the example of securing a place from the encroachment of wharves, warehouses, and stores, for the objects of beauty and taste, and the purposes of health and recreation. The extent of the grounds is about fifteen acres, the whole of which have been well fenced, laid out in drives, walks, lawns, and avenues, and planted with ornamental trees. It would be an immense addition to this beautiful resort if the managers could see their way clear, to erect one or two fountains in the park. In the summer, thousands of excursionists from various parts of the country visit Kingston, and many of them repair to the park to enjoy their family picnic, where a supply of water would be an immense convenience.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

Is a very important educational establishment, and from it have issued graduates in arts, divinity, and medicine, of no ordinary attainments. It was incorporated by Royal charter in 1842, and is under the management of a Board of Trustees and Senate. It has a principal and four professors in arts and divinity, besides several medical professors. It confers scholarships of the aggregate value of £200; the highest being worth £12 10s. During the present year it numbers a great many students in arts, divinity, and medicine. Connected with it is a preparatory school, where great pains are taken to prepare pupils for matriculation at the college. An excellent library containing several thousand volumes belongs to the institution. A series of meteorological observations are taken by the graduates with the able supervision of the Rev. Professor James Williamson, under whose assiduous attention this branch of knowledge, formerly so much neglected in Canada, has been carefully attended to.

REGIOPOLIS

Is a Roman Catholic seminary of learning; it has three professorships, the duties of which were discharged by Roman Catholic clergymen. For some time past, however, the college has been closed, but we believe it is the intention of the managers to re-open it at an early date.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Is supported as those of other counties, that is by a grant from the Government, and the tuition fees of pupils. It is under the control of a Board of Trustees appointed by the County Council, and is managed by a head master. It is one of the three grammar schools first established in Ontario, and created by Royal charter.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Are as in other places under the department of education, and the local control of a Board of Trustees and superintendent. The people of Kingston do not fail to appreciate the sound education of its inhabitants in elevating the position of a city. A public library in connection with the city schools has been established, and contains more than two thousand volumes.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

This valuable institution is of comparatively recent date. It is established for the specific purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and general scientific knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command, and for staff appointments.

HOSPITAL.

The general hospital was built thirty-six years ago by private donations. It is under the management of a Board of Trustees, appointed, one-half by the Government and the other half by the City Council. It is supported by a legislative grant and private donations.

HOTEL DIEU.

This is a hospital established and supported by the Roman Catholic Church. The establishment is managed by nuns and Sisters of Charity, whose devoted attention to their patients is worthy of all praise. One very pleasing feature in this institution is that they receive under their

care, the afflicted of all churches, regardless of their religious opinions, provided they present themselves for admission.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY

Is another of the useful institutions of the city, and may justly be termed the city house of refuge, for the poor and destitute. It is under the management of a committee of the City Council, and is supported by a legislative grant, and by private and occasional public donations.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City Hall.—The City Hall is a magnificent structure of handsome cut stone. The front elevation is in chaste palladian style. The centre is ornamented with a dome which overlooks the city and the bay, and from which an admirable view is obtained. This building contains a very commanding room used for public purposes, the walls of which are adorned with the portraits, elegantly framed, of the former Mayors of the city.

It was erected in 1843, at a cost of thirty thousand pounds, when Kingston was the seat of the Provincial Government, and is considered one of the best buildings of the kind in the Dominion.

Court House.—The Court House was built by the County Council in 1855-6 at a cost of twenty thousand pounds, and is really an elegant structure (a view of which is given in this work), and certainly is an ornament to the city. It stands on an elevated site and has a very attractive appearance.

The front elevation of this magnificent building is in Grecian-Ionic style, with six pillars, and surmounted by a dome. The total length is 208 feet, width 54 feet. Its internal arrangements are replete with every convenience; the lower story is used for public offices, and ample accommodation is afforded to all officials. Above are the Court and Council rooms, consisting of the Assizes and County Court, the Division Court, and the County Council rooms. The jail and jailor's dwelling are contained in a separate building, intended as a wing, of almost equal size as the Court House, being 200 feet by 54. The centre forms the jailor's apartments, and on either side is the jail, divided into fourteen separate day rooms and ninety-six cells, with separate yards and out-offices. Suitable arrangements have been made for the classification of prisoners, a matter very much neglected in Canada and elsewhere. The juvenile delinquent here suffers no contamination from the hardened culprit. The whole is uniformly heated by hot air and well ventilated. The other wing is intended for the accommodation of city offenders, and to insure a still further separation between male and female prisoners.

There are many other public buildings to which we might refer if our space permitted, but we can only name some of them:

Post Office, Custom House, Victoria, Orange, St. Andrews, Oddfellows' Hall; Churches—Roman Catholic Cathedral, and French Catholic Church; St. George's, St. Paul's, St. James's—Church of England; Sydenham Street Methodist Church of Canada, and Queen Street, belonging to the same body; Brock Street Miniature Methodist Church; St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Chalmers Brock's Presbyterian; King Street Congregational, Johnston Street Congregational; Baptist and Catholic Apostolic Church. All of which are ornaments to the city, and some of which we understand are to be replaced by more modern and comfortable structures.

FORT HENRY.

The works of Fort Henry, says Cooper, consist of an advanced battery, with numerous guns and mortars, casemated barracks containing accommodation for a large garrison and extensive subterranean communications, connecting with Sally ports, defended by Martello towers, and a fort mounted with some 30 to 40, 24, 34, and 56 pound cannon, with embrasures and space for mounting double that number, and a large number of mortars. A stock of ordnance stores, guns, shot, and ammunition of all kinds is kept constantly stored within its walls. On these works vast sums of money have been expended. They are well worth the attention and inspection of visitors, and if aught should disturb our present peaceful relations with neighboring powers their value and importance will be appreciated as defences.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The maritime business of Kingston has always been one of considerable importance, and a source of great wealth. In this neighborhood was built the first Canadian steamer that navigated these waters, and here have been built some of the largest vessels which have traversed these lakes. The shipyards in Kingston, Garden Island, and Portsmouth have launched on these inland seas the greatest in number and largest of tonnage of Canadian vessels in Canada West.

In 1814 was built here the three-decked ship of war St. Lawrence, at a cost of £500,000; the chief cause of this enormous cost was the expense of transportation of stores and equipments from Montreal. The same weight of material could be, and might have been any time since the construction of the Rideau Canal, conveyed here at less than one-fourth part of the cost. So early as 1673, a vessel of small tonnage was built here; in fact the place has been made famous by the number, strength, and beauty of the floating craft which have been constructed at Kingston and neighborhood.

Here too we have manufactories, foundries, mills, tanneries, breweries, smelting works, organ and piano factories, carriage and wagon builders, railway locomotive manufactories, and indeed all kinds of industrial enterprise. Kingston can boast of its merchant princes, grain buyers, exporters of ores, dealers in Colonial produce, dry goods, and countless other commodities. Many of the merchants, and to their credit be it recorded, have risen from the ordinary rank in life to positions of comparative affluence. Of late years, especially since the panic of 1873, nearly all kinds of business in this part of the Province as well as all over the country has been almost at a stand-still; the lessons, however, which such seasons of depression are designed to inculcate, will not be soon erased from the memory of thousands.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

This is one of the recent enterprises of the city, and the marvel is, how a work of so much importance and convenience to the public was not commenced at an earlier date. Under the skillful superintendence of J. L. Morrison, Esq., President, the road was opened on the 15th of June, 1877, and in four months and five days carried not fewer than one hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy passengers. The line begins at the city boundary, in the immediate vicinity of the station, on Princess Street, and terminates at the head of the hill near the Penitentiary, embracing in its course Princess Street, King Street, and several other avenues of travel. The present length of the line is eight thousand five hundred and sixty yards, or nearly five miles, including sidings. Eight cars run at intervals of twelve minutes from each end; the number of horses required by the company is forty-five. \$50,000 constitute the capital stock; subscribed capital \$40,000. The total cost of the entire concern amounted to about \$39,500. It would be well, and a great public convenience, if the Directors of the company could see their way to continue the line to the village of Waterloo, and construct a branch line to the Grand Trunk Depot. In any case we hope the undertaking will turn out a lucrative investment to the stockholders.

RAILROADS.

The Grand Trunk Railroad, which first came through these counties, brings us within easy distance of every part of Canada, as reached by

that line and its tributaries. It lies opposite the American port of Cape Vincent, at a distance direct of only 12 miles. In regard to the Atlantic seaports, Kingston is distant from Boston, in a direct line, 300 miles. New York, 274 miles, being the nearest city to it in all Canada. Sackett's Harbor and Oswego are also within a few hours' journey by steamer, and from them, particularly Oswego, communication is safe and rapid to all the most important places in the Union.

Kingston and Pembroke Railroad.—This line of railway is a home enterprise, and promises to be of immense advantage to the country. It passes through the townships of Kingston, Portland, Hinchbrook, Olden, Oso, and Palmerston. The chief stations are Glenvale, Murvale, Harrowsmith, Hartington, Verona, Iron Junction, Parham, Hinchbrook, Olden, Sharbot Lake, Oso, and Mississippi. There are still about 45 miles of the line to be built before it reaches the Canada Central Railway in the vicinity of the village of Renfrew, over which it has running powers to Pembroke. The line was projected to open up the country between the city of Kingston and Pembroke to the north of the Ottawa River, a distance of about 135 miles, a considerable portion of which is still unsettled. At the annual meeting of shareholders, held at Kingston 21st February, 1878, the accounts showed that the earnings of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1877, were \$31,459.34. Expenditures, \$23,034.23. The running of the road has fully realized the benefits anticipated by the municipalities which afforded aid. Many parties have settled in the back townships, and the traffic, both as regards passengers and freight, is steadily increasing. There can be no doubt but this line of railroad will be productive of much good to the city of Kingston, while, at the same time, it will develop the wealth, resources, and importance of the interior of the country.

THE PRESS.

The Daily News.—The Kingston Daily News is the leading conservative paper of Central Canada. It was established in 1851, and has had a successful career. The circulation of the News is principally in the district of country from the Province line as far west as Toronto, thus giving a wide range to advertisers to make their wants known, and to whom its ever-increasing edition renders it a very desirable mode of communication with the public. In job printing material the office is well stocked, and possesses every facility for getting out first-class work. Mr. Meek, who has charge of the mechanical department, is well known as one of the best job printers in the Province, and all work is done under his personal supervision. The whole of the office has recently been refitted, and new machinery added. It is now one of the best fitted out in Central Canada.

The Weekly Chronicle and News has a very large circulation among the country people, especially in Frontenac and the counties adjoining. It is published at one dollar and fifty cents per annum. The Chronicle was the first newspaper published in this section of Central Canada, under the name of the Kingston Gazette. Mr. Stephen Miles was the publisher, and the first number appeared in June, 1810. The old files, which are treasured in the News office, are considered very valuable and interesting, exhibiting, as they do, the bulletins and dispatches from the seat of war in 1812, and following years. Messrs. Shannon & Meek proprietors and publishers—a view of whose establishment will be found amongst our illustrations.

The British Whig.—For continuous life under one family, the British Whig stands alone in Ontario as the Mercury of the ancient capital does in Quebec Province. The Whig was first published in a semi-weekly form at Kingston, on the 8th of February, 1834. The founder and editor was Dr. Edward John Barker, an Englishman, who had previously acquired some notoriety by the editing of the Kingston Spectator at a time when newspapers were scarce in Canada, and newspaper writers scarcer. Its politics were strongly Reform, and taking sides with the Bidwell and Perryites, meeting with fair success until the days of the Lyon Mackenzie rebellion (1837-8), when its utterances becoming distasteful to the high-toned family compact, it languished for a while. But in 1839 it acquired renewed life and in an enlarged weekly edition, flourished until the seat of Government was removed to Kingston in 1842, when it appeared three times a week. By this time the cruel and violent opinions of the editor had become modified, and it became the organ of the Baldwin Reformers in contradistinction to those who patronized more radical changes. In 1849, the British Whig became a daily (with a weekly edition upon Thursdays), being the first daily paper in all Canada; for though the large Montreal newspapers were published six times a week in summer, they contracted their issue to thrice a week in winter. With exception of enlarging its size, the paper has since continued on the even tenor of its way. During the latter part of its long diversified career, it became the admiring and strong advocate of Sir John Macdonald, and gradually merged into liberal conservatism, and so continued until January, 1872, when age and its consequent infirmities compelled Dr. Barker to dispose of the proprietorship to his grandson, Mr. E. J. Barker Perise, who had been its manager for some time. During the preceding 38 years of its existence, the Whig had but one proprietor and one editor. Dr. Barker still lives in a green old age, enjoying the emoluments of the office of Registrar for Kingston.

Upon the change taking place in 1872, the paper was brought back to its early faith, and promptly announced itself as a supporter of Reform politics in the future; and as party feeling was then at fever heat, the vigorous tone it adopted soon gave the journal prominence in Liberal ranks. Being improved in matter and form, its circulation was doubled within one year, and it has since steadily prospered.

In 1876, the office on Bagot Street, occupied for over 40 years, was vacated, and new and handsome premises occupied on Brock Street. Additions were made to the machinery, a complete new outfit procured for the job department, and steam heating introduced. The letter-press printing of the office is unexceptionable in every respect. The returns of the business have not only paid off the original debt of purchase, but for the improvements as well—a success all the more singular since no Reform paper had ever lived for any length of time before in Kingston, though many have been founded.

The Queen's College Journal, Collegiate Institute Herald, St. James's, Home Words are printed at the Whig office, and are models of typography. At the office may be seen a roll of subscribers who have taken the paper for 40 years and over.

Mr. Wm. Tandy is political editor, and Mr. R. Meek, local and managing editor. Mr. H. F. Jones is foreman of the job department, and Mr. Wm. Macfarlane, who has spent forty-three years in the service of the paper, superintends the composing room.

The other papers published at Kingston are the Frontenac Gazette, Argus, the Queen's College Journal, and the Collegiate Institute Herald; all of which are contributing largely to the moral, mental, and material advancement of the counties.

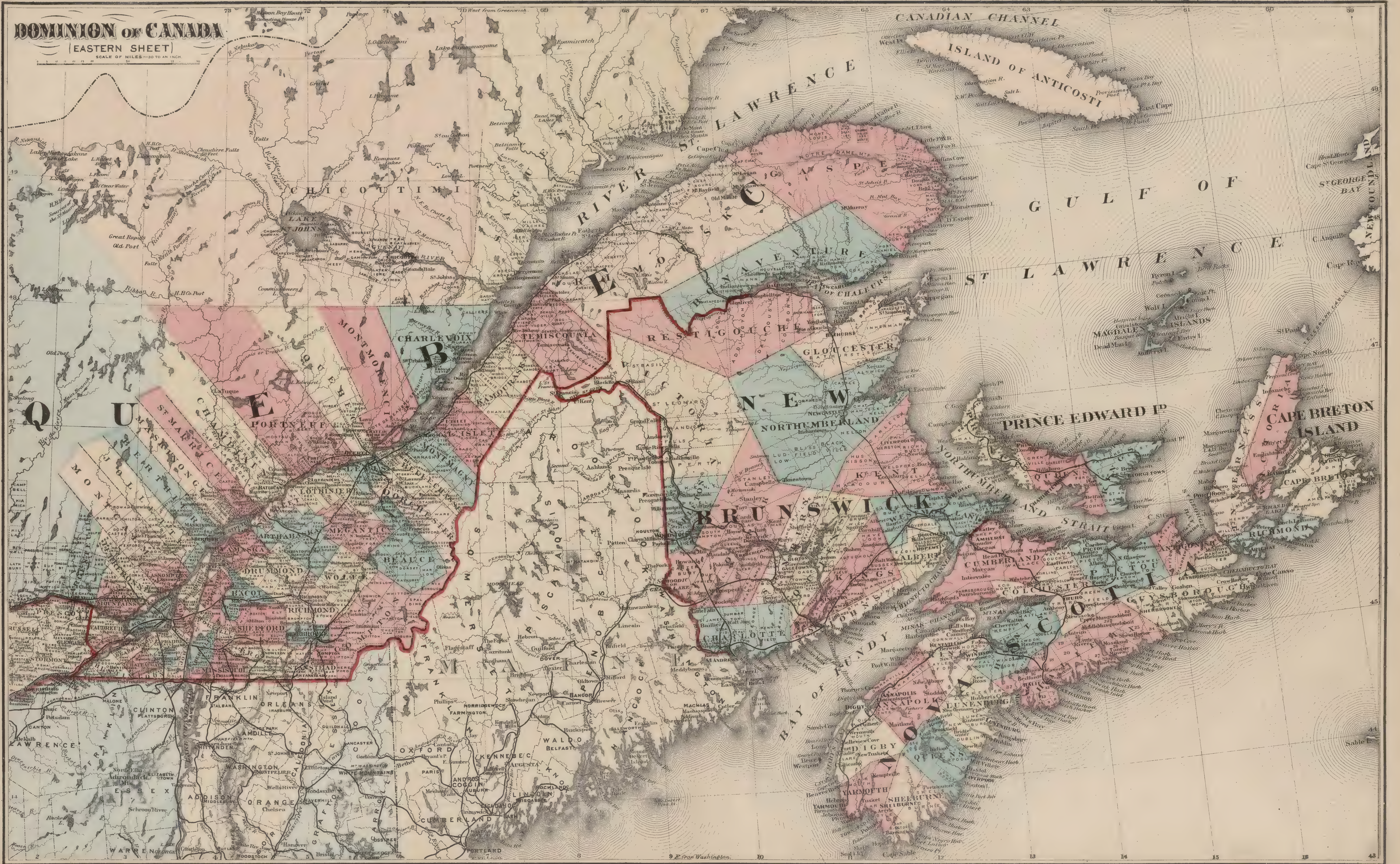
THE COUNTIES.

The original settlers in the townships along the shores of the Bay of Quinte were chiefly Americans, who in the trying times of the Revolutionary War, preserved unstained their attachment to Great Britain, and were known, as we have already intimated, as United Empire Loyalists. Sir John Johnston selected the shores of the bay as the spot where they would draw the grants of land made them by the Government, in acknowledgment of their services of their loyalty and losses. After the war, very many adherents to the cause of the mother country joined their friends in Canada in the same locality. Excellent judgment was displayed in the selection of their land. Many of the sites of the homesteads along this beautiful sheet of water, are in the most picturesque sit-

DOMINION OF CANADA

(EASTERN SHEET)

SCALE OF MILES—30 TO AN INCH.



uations, and possess at the same time all the elements of the most fertile soil. Nearly a century has passed away since these hardy sons of toil first laid the axe to the great forest trees that then covered the face of the country they had chosen as their home. Since that time the forest has steadily receded from around their well-built dwellings. Even the unsightly stumps and snake fences have gradually disappeared, leaving in their place level and straightly-formed fields surrounded by good board fences, dry stone walls, or here and there a quickset hedge. Some of the direct descendants of these earliest settlers now form the wealthiest men of the counties; the junior branches spreading themselves throughout the surrounding townships, or even to more distant places. And well many of them deserve the prosperity they enjoy; their fathers having been driven from valuable lands, homes, friends, and country to seek their fortunes in the then wilderness of Upper Canada. Kingston, Fredericksburgh, Adolphustown, Ernestown and Richmond townships, within these counties, may all be considered as well-settled, populous, wealthy, and well-cultivated.

The inhabitants of the townships of which these sturdy pioneers were the first settlers possess features peculiar to the country of their adoption, and in some cases resemble in habits and manners the people of some of the neighboring States, excepting their undying attachment to Great Britain. Many of the tastes, habits, and ideas imported with them when the country was in its infancy are still adhered to, and mingle strangely with the more modern and artificial notions which the present progressive age has engendered. More soldier than farmer, the United Empire Loyalists in most instances men of intelligence, introduced but a primitive system of agriculture, and the facilities for acquiring lands in the western part of the Province has in some measure prevented that mixture among them of the more scientific and educated agriculturists from the old countries, which has helped to improve other parts of Canada. It has only been since the general establishment of agricultural societies that the real capabilities of these townships have been developed, and improvements introduced which have resulted in making even in the neighborhood of Kingston, where the soil was looked on as comparatively unproductive, some of the most fertile and valuable farms.

In order that we may have a more correct conception of the value and importance of the lands in these counties, we shall now proceed to touch briefly each township, commencing with those in Frontenac:

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON.

The city has already been referred to, and therefore we confine our remarks to the township bearing this name. In the immediate vicinity of the city is the thriving village of Waterloo, or as it is occasionally called "Cataraqui." It contains one English Episcopal church, one Methodist church of Canada, schools, town hall, stores, hotels, and telegraph office.

Adjoining the village is Cataraqui Cemetery, laid out on elevated ground, crowned by a grove of beautiful pine trees, and adorned with a pretty modern structure, recently enlarged and improved, called Christ Church, which reminds the visitor as he beholds this and other similar edifices of the truthful stanza:

"These temples of his grace,
How beautiful they stand;
The honors of our native place,
The bulwarks of our land."

The cemetery, which has been likened to the magnificent one called "Greenwood" in the city of Brooklyn, covers nearly seventy acres, and is studded with elegant monuments, erected to the memory of departed loved ones.

Portsmouth is another village lying westward on the lake shore. At one time it was a very bustling spot, and much enterprise was evinced in shipbuilding and other kinds of industry. For a considerable time after the withdrawal of the seat of government from Kingston, and the construction of the St. Lawrence canals it seemed to suffer, but of late years it has in some measure recovered its former prosperity. Some very pretty mansions, villas, and modern cottages surround the village and overlook the bay. It has one English church, one Methodist church, schools, ship-building yards, several good stores, tannery, brewery, and other business places.

The Provincial Penitentiary is situated on a hill a short distance from Portsmouth, and is an immense massive pile of stone buildings, surrounded by a very lofty, strong stone wall, flanked with towers. Its discipline and management are considered satisfactory to the public. It is managed by a Warden, Deputy Warden, and Board of Inspectors, appointed by the Provincial Government. Its affairs are reported on annually, and as it is not exclusively a local institution, it is not deemed necessary to give further details here. From the bay this building has a very imposing appearance.

Rockwood Asylum.—This humane and useful institution may be regarded as one of the most important in the city or county. Nearly twenty years ago the Government granted the sum of £26,500 for this purpose, and a spacious and handsome building was erected outside the city limits. It contains ample accommodations for the officers connected with it, and is situated in a very healthy locality. John Dickson, Esq., M.D., is Chief Superintendent and Medical Officer, and his untiring devotion to the interests and comfort of the unfortunate inmates have made him exceedingly popular. Doctor Montgomery has recently been appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the institution, on account of the large number of patients and gradually increasing work.

Kingston Mills, about five miles from the city, and within this township, are situated on the Rideau Canal. Here is a romantic spot, full of natural beauty and grandeur, and heightened by that magnificent specimen of human art and skill, the "locks," by which vessels ascend a height of forty-five feet through five capacious basins of hewn stone. Here, too, is a tubular bridge, which carries the Grand Trunk Railroad across the chasm formed by the stream and the lofty rocky banks. Through the township runs a stream known as Collins's Creek, connected with a small, but pretty lake, on one side of the township, and emptying itself into the Bay of Quinte. Collinsby, as it is now called, is about five miles west from Kingston. A capacious harbor is formed there by an indentation in the shores of the bay, at the mouth of the creek we have just named. An extensive business is done at Collinsby in rafting timber brought to the harbor from various parts of the country, and preparing it for shipment to Quebec. The Grand Trunk has a station here, and the village, though not marked to any great extent of late years with new buildings, appears to be in a thriving condition. It contains one Methodist church, school, stores, telegraph and post-office, with grist-mill, and other places of business.

One portion of the lands in this township, particularly along the Kingston and Napanee road, is of little value and rocky; such part, lying as it does in the neighborhood of the city, gives an unfavorable impression of the surrounding country generally. It has been found, however, that, with a little outlay of labor and a reasonable supply of manure, the larger part of it can be made not merely serviceable but highly productive.

In addition to the villages already named in this township, we may mention Westbrook, Elgenburgh, Glenburnie, and Glenvale, all of which are growing in importance.

PITTSBURGH.

In this township there are 73,800 acres, a portion of which is flooded by the Rideau Canal. It is joined to Kingston by a bridge, which was

built about the year 1829, and rebuilt, except the piers, in 1845. It spans the Great Cataraqui River, the outlet of the Rideau Canal, and is the third of a mile in length. A drawbridge affords a passage to steamers and other craft.

The land in the township of Pittsburgh is of varied quality—some of it very rich and fertile, other parts rocky and unproductive. There are in it some good and well-cultivated farms, and modern residences line the river side.

Near Kingston is the beautiful village of Barriefield, called after Commodore Barrie, the head of the Naval Department here for many years. Barriefield has some very handsome well-built mansions, and forms a kind of suburb to the city, and though not a place of much increase has been long settled. It is situated on elevated ground, and from it the visitor obtains a pleasing view of Kingston, with its harbors, forts, and towers. At Barriefield are built some of the best small craft, skiffs and pleasure-boats in use throughout the Province. They are sent hence to various parts, and their character and build are well known to the aquatic sportsman and amateur mariners. Not only in the Province but abroad these boats are sought after and in use, some of them being now afloat in distant lakes and rivers. That part of Pittsburgh where Barriefield stands was formerly part of Kingston Township. When the site of the town of Kingston was first selected, the spot where this village is situated was suggested, but was overruled in favor of the present locality of Kingston, which no doubt afforded greater advantages for the site of a city.

The Rideau Canal forms the western boundary of the township, and a quantity of land has been drained in its formation.

HOWE ISLAND

Is connected with the township of Pittsburgh for municipal purposes, but otherwise is a township by itself. This island, which contains about 8000 acres, is in the St. Lawrence, and nearly opposite the shores of Pittsburgh. On it are some very excellent farms in a good state of cultivation, a great portion of which is worked for dairy purposes, the soil being well adapted for pasturage. Simcoe or Gage Island forms part of the township of Howe Island. It contains 2164 acres of very rich pasture-land.

WOLFE ISLAND.

This island is beautifully situated opposite the city of Kingston. It contains 28,129 acres, and is about twenty-five miles in length. It has a large population, and on account of its proximity to the Limestone City the farmers or their wives are invariably there on market days. The soil is considered very fertile, and the crops produced on Wolfe Island are far above the average on ordinary land. A great many of the farms here are under lease, and are difficult at present to obtain on lease or otherwise.

Garden Island, containing 63 acres, forms part of the township of Wolfe Island. This is a pretty little spot, and an extensive ship-building business is done here, which makes it an important place. Mud Island and Horseshoe Island are likewise two small spots which form part of this township.

Marysville is an important village on Wolfe Island, which contains churches, schools, stores, hotels, and other places of business.

In summer, steamers ply regularly between the island and Kingston, while in winter the ice forms a substantial highway both for pedestrians and carriages.

STORINGTON.

It may not be generally known that the township of Storington is divided off from portions of Pittsburgh, Kingston and Loughborough. It contains somewhere about 76,400 acres, having taken from Kingston thirty-one lots, from Loughborough sixty-two, and from Pittsburgh two hundred and eighty-nine lots. Some parts of the township have been long settled, and there are very many farms in a high state of cultivation, on which forty-five bushels of wheat per acre have been raised. On the south side of the Loughborough Lake the land is chiefly a rich loam or clay and limestone bottom; on the north of Loughborough there is much land in fair condition. Like other broken tracts it is interspersed with granite formation, the intervals between which are rich and well timbered. In this township there are several thriving villages, including Battersea, Inverary, and Milburn, with churches, schools, stores, hotels, and other places of business.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

This township contains 52,000 acres, a great portion of which is covered with lakes, the principal one being Loughborough Lake. In the front of this township the land is rich and productive, consisting of black soil on a clay foundation. It has been settled a considerable time, and the old log houses of the inhabitants, which formerly met the eye, have been replaced by substantial and, in many instances, handsome dwellings, with the necessary outhouses and offices. The land in the back part of the township is somewhat broken; the lakes, however, intervene, with occasional stone ridges, between which are intervals of fertile land, well adapted for every purpose.

Sydenham, an important and flourishing village in this township, was laid out some thirty years ago, and its rapid growth has been remarkable. In its immediate neighborhood there are some excellent farms, and many modern residences. There are several churches and capital schools, including a grammar school, which is managed by a Board of Trustees. This building is quite an ornament to the village. Many of the stores, mills, hotels, and other places of business in this locality would do credit to a much larger place. A steamboat of diminutive dimensions may often be seen plying on the lake, which gives the village an air of importance.

In this township are some very productive mines, referred to more particularly under the head of geological features of the counties.

PORTLAND.

The greater part of this township is well settled, and contains 54,000 acres of excellent land, part of which is somewhat broken. Nevertheless, there are many capital farms, well cultivated, on which there are substantial dwellings and outbuildings. In it are several thriving villages, including Harrowsmith, Verona, Richardson, Petworth, Bellock, and Murvale. The Kingston and Pembroke Railroad runs through some of these, and is a very great convenience to the inhabitants.

HINCENBROOKE.

Hincenbrooke is a comparatively new township, and some of the land is very much broken. There is, however, some rich and fertile land in it, and the improvements made during the past few years have been very considerable. Among the first settlers in this township was Mr. John McKnight, who took part against the enemy in the rebellion of 1837, and whose son and other descendants still occupy respectable positions in the township.

There are two villages in Hincenbrooke, viz., Parham and Piccadilly, both of which are growing in importance, and have several churches, schools, stores, post-office, and other places of business.

BEDFORD.

This township contains 70,000 acres of moderately good land, some of which is very rich and fertile, especially in the southeast part of the

township. In other parts the rocky element makes its appearance; but still the mineral wealth of Bedford is incalculable. The iron ore, on account of its superior quality and abundant supply, promises to be a source of great wealth; so that this and other advantages more than make up for any apparent drawback which may appear in the quality of some of the land.

NAPANEE

Is an incorporated town of considerable importance, which stands on the margin of the Napanee River, and located in the townships of Richmond and Fredericksburgh. It is the county seat of Lennox and Addington. The court-house, a view of which appears in our work, is both substantial and elegant, and standing as it does on elevated ground, away from the busy part of the town, is an ornament to the place. In connection with the court-house there is a spacious jail; there are also public offices, which are so constructed as to afford every accommodation, comfort, and convenience. Of late years Napanee has made extraordinary progress in almost every respect. In population there has been a marked increase since the year 1856, when the inhabitants of the village, as it was at that time, numbered some 1,500. In 1871 the number had increased to 3,000, and the present population cannot be far short of 5,000. If we may judge from external appearances, the substantial residences and extensive business establishments in the centre of the town, the elegant mansions, handsome villas, and pretty modern cottages, built of brick and stone, which adorn the immediate neighborhood, we naturally conclude that Napanee is growing in affluence and prosperity. The secret of success here no doubt is, in some degree, attributable to the rich and fertile land by which the locality is surrounded, and the enterprise and energy of the men into whose hands the lands have fallen during the last twenty years. The quantity of barley and other grain exported from this centre of industry in a single year is enormous; and although last year the price was unusually low, the yield, in many cases, was prodigiously large.

To the manufactories, mills, lumber business, and other branches of industry, the town no doubt is indebted for its immense progress during the last few years. The Napanee River is navigable as far as the town, where there is a natural fall of the water of about thirty feet, and the facilities for propelling machinery are very great.

There is a station of the Grand Trunk Railway within the limits of the corporation, and the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies have offices in the town. Here, too, the press is well represented by three well-conducted papers, *The Standard*, *Beaver*, and *Express*, all of which contribute largely to the welfare of the community.

In Napanee there are several churches and schools, including Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist Church of Canada. To instance the wealth and benevolence of the last-named church, we may name that at recent opening services the large sum of \$10,000 was collected and subscribed to liquidate the incumbrances on the property.

The business places, including stores of all kinds, hotels and other accommodations, together with its town hall, extensive market, attractive exhibition building, banking and insurance offices, with many other structures, will do justice to the heads and hearts of the people, when in the near future the town of Napanee will become the dignified city.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

This is what may be termed a small and wealthy township, in the county of Lennox. It contains 11,459 acres, the whole of which were taken up many years ago. It fronts on the Bay of Quinte, or rather is surrounded on all sides but the northeast by the bay, and divided by a branch of it, "Hay Bay," which also runs up into Fredericksburgh. This township was settled at an early date, and is referred to in our article on the counties. The land is of a fine, rich quality, and there are many good orchards, with superior mansions, farm-houses, and capital out-offices, in this township. Opposite, in the County of Prince Edward, which forms the other shore of the Bay of Quinte, is the much-admired natural phenomenon, the "Lake on the Mountain."

Through the kindness of William Peterson, Esq., of this township, we are furnished with the names of the first settlers in Adolphustown, which doubtless will be interesting to many of their descendants. Daniel Cole, Henry Hover, Joseph Allison, William Rutan, Jonathan Allen, Captain Maybee, Nicholas Hagerman, Colonel Van Alstine, Captain Thomas Dorland, I. P., and Philip Dorland, first concession; Henry Davis, Captain Peter Rutan, second concession; James McMaster, Judge Alexander Fisher, Christopher Paul and Nicholas Peterson, Reuben Beadle, I. P., Paul Huff, Nicholas Peterson, Jr., Peter Van Sciver, John Caniff (grandfather of the historian of that name), Wm. Moore, John Roblin, Owen Roblin, Benjamin Clapp, Captain Paul Trompou, Mr. Vanhorn, third concession; Abraham Peterson, Cornelius Vallon, Mr. Clark, Albert Cornell, John Hyke, Alexander Campbell, Albert Benson, Abraham Bogart, Christopher Germain, I. P., fourth concession.

The following gentlemen, who were United Empire Loyalists, were at various times members of the Upper Canadian Legislature: Major Van Alstine, Thomas Dorland, John Roblin, Honorable Henry Rutan, Judge Hagerman, Samuel Carey, and Paul Peterson—the five latter being sons of that noble band.

Mr. Daniel Hagerman, although elected, never served in the house, on account of sickness, which terminated in his death.

SOUTH AND NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH.

This township, in Lennox, is a fine old-settled part of the country bordering on the bay; it is well watered, branches of the Bay of Quinte embracing it as it were in one, Hay Bay running up and extending itself in its centre. It contains 40,215 acres, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation. Opposite to this and the other townships on the bay, stretches that beautiful, populous, and fertile district, Prince Edward County, the shores of which, with those of the townships mentioned, render the scenery and beauties of this part of our country so deservedly celebrated.

The Bay of Quinte may, strictly speaking, be said to commence at Fredericksburgh, as there the real bay or arm of the lake begins. The traveller has now passed on his passage upwards the Upper Gap, and is fairly within the bay. The Upper Gap is between Amherst Island and Prince Edward County, the Lower Gap being at the eastern end of Amherst Island above Kingston. The whole extent of water sheltered by Amherst Island and the County of Prince Edward down to Kingston is, however, generally designated the Bay of Quinte; the part above the Upper Gap being called the Upper Bay. The land is of the most fertile and productive description, and there are very few acres in the entire township which cannot be cultivated.

Along the margin of the bay there are some pretty residences adorned with beautiful and productive orchards, while in the interior of the township they are not less handsome and attractive. One of the fair sex has written thus in regard to this township, and it is no doubt true in every particular. "We approach Fredericksburgh: this too is a pretty place, on the north side of the bay; beautiful orchards and meadows skirt the water, and fine basswood and willow trees grow beside or bend over the waves. The green smooth meadows, out of which the black stumps rotted long ago, show noble groups of hickory and butternut, and sleek fat cows are reposing beneath them, or standing midleg in the small creek, that wanders through them to pour its fairy tribute into the broad bay."

RICHMOND.

This township adjoins Tyendenaga in the County of Hastings, a spot named after the great Indian warrior whose tribe still partly people it. Tyendenaga, however, not being within the counties to which this sketch is limited, it is not intended to describe it here; but the early history of the settlement, the Indians there settled, in connection with their chief and his family and tribe, would be well worth considering. Many of Brandt's descendants and collateral connections are well known in the Province and these counties, and his history and that of his tribe are interwoven with the annals of the colony. The land in this township is of excellent quality and the crops generally are good.

Richmond contains about 50,000 acres, all of which is settled. In this township there are two villages, Selby and Roblin, the former four and the latter ten miles from Napanee.

AMHERST ISLAND.

This truly beautiful gem of the lakes belongs to the county of Addington. It is situated at the estuary of the Bay of Quinte, and forms the principal breakwater between the lower bay or that part of the bay between the upper and lower gaps and the lake. It contains 14,015 acres, the whole of which was taken up long since. This island was called by the French the Isle of Tanti, a name which it still occasionally bears. The soil is rich and productive, and a great many farms are cultivated here, and some of the best and choicest stock raised. The township was settled at an early date, in all probability as early as those on the opposite shores. It is said that the Mohawk Indians, who accompanied Sir John Johnson to this province, claimed this and other lands, and they leased their right, if they had any, to Colonel Crawford, who accompanied Sir John Johnson, and that Colonel Crawford transferred his right to Sir John.

The following story is found in *Sabine*, and is said to have reference to this island: "Allen states that on his receiving from England some finely laced clothes, the Mohawk became possessed with the desire of equalling the baronet in the splendor of his apparel, and with a demure face pretended to have dreamed that Sir William (father of Sir John Johnson) had presented him with a suit of the decorated garments. As the solemn hint could not be mistaken or avoided, the monarch was gratified and went away highly pleased with his device. But alas for Hendrick's shortsighted sagacity! In a few days Sir William in turn had a dream to the effect that the chief had given him several thousand acres of land. 'The land (which is said to be Amherst Island) is yours,' said Hendrick; 'but now, Sir William, I never dream with you again.'" However this may be, the Government recognized the claim of Sir John Johnson (son of Sir William), and the land was patented to him in consideration of the immense sacrifices he had made in the loss of the vast possessions of his father on the Mohawk and elsewhere in the United States, and of his loyalty and good service to his country. Since that time the island has passed from the Johnson family to the Earl of Mount Cashel, but is now the property of Major R. P. Maxwell, County Down, Ireland. His representative or agent on the island is William H. Montroy, Esq., who is spoken of by his tenants in the highest terms, his conduct towards them being courteous, gentlemanly, and impartial. We may here say that a great many farms on the island have been sold to the occupiers, and are therefore deeded to them and their heirs forever. There are two English Episcopal churches, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, and one Roman Catholic church, and five schools, all of which are moderately well attended.

The Bay of Quinte steamers call here on their way up and down the bay during navigation; in winter it is frozen over and the communication is direct to Kingston and elsewhere. There are two thriving villages on the island with good stores and many handsome private and farm residences. Stella is a pretty village, where there is a post office conducted by Captain Polly, whose uniform courtesy has made him one of the most popular business men on the island. The other village is named Emerald, the Postmaster of which is Colonel John Hitchens, who for many years has been one of the active business men of the island. His father, Richard Hitchens, Esq., J. P., was for a considerable period agent of the island for Sir John Johnson and his daughter, Mrs. Bowes. Colonel Hitchens commanded the 3d Battalion of the Addington militia, and has been acting Justice of the Peace for a considerable length of time.

CAMDEN.

This extensive and important township in the county of Addington, lies inland at the back of Ernesttown; it contains some 86,000 acres. Vardy and Mud Lake are situated in the eastern part of the township. Salmon River, on which are numerous mills, runs through the northwest corner, and the Napanee River along the front of the township through the first concession. Vardy Lake is about six miles long and three miles wide; the land in the neighborhood of that beautiful sheet of water is rich and productive, while the scenery is varied and pleasing, the land rising gently from the shores of the lake. In this lake the water is beautifully clear and fish are abundant.

Mud Lake, as its name denotes, is less clear than Vardy Lake. Napanee River is fed from numerous small lakes in the townships of Portland, Loughborough, Hinchbrook, and Bedford. In this township there are several first class villages, one of which is the incorporated village of

NEWBURGH.

Which stands on the Napanee River. It possesses an almost unlimited supply of water-power, which immense natural advantage has induced the establishment of several extensive manufactories, including paper and grist mills, tannery, and other hives of industry. There are likewise some excellent stores, hotels, and good residences.

The other villages are Centreville, Croydon, Enterprize, Moscow, Clark's Mills, Colebrook, Baldwin, and Yarker, all of which are growing in importance, and are supplied with ample church accommodation, schools, hotels, and business establishments. This township, too, has the honor of issuing a weekly paper called the *Addington Advertiser*, which is well managed, and published at Newburgh.

ERNESTTOWN.

Is one of the most fertile, best settled, and wealthy townships in the County of Addington. It is one of those first settled by the United Empire Loyalists, and in it have sprung up several important villages, the oldest of which is

BATH.

An incorporated village, on the margin of the Bay of Quinte, which was laid out at an early period, when the township was first settled, in 1784. It is a port of entry, and during navigation a steamer calls here daily up and down between Kingston and Belleville. The Episcopal church in Bath was built in 1793, and is said to be the oldest connected with the Church of England in Canada West, except one at Sandwich. The Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Presbyterians have churches here likewise, and there is abundant school accommodation. The village has one foundry, carriage factory, and other manufactories, good hotels, and an ample supply of stores. An extensive grain trade is carried on at Bath, many thousands of bushels being exported annually to the United States. It is a singular fact that the first Canadian steamer that plied

on Lake Ontario was built here in 1817. On account of the stringency of the times, during the past few years, that branch of industry has gone down considerably almost everywhere.

ODESSA.

Is a flourishing village, situated at the outlet of Meadow Lake, on the macadamized road leading from Kingston to Napanee and Belleville, and is distant about four miles from the Grand Trunk Railroad station at Links's Mills. It contains several manufactories, mills, carriage works, and other places of industry, with some first-class shops, hotels, town hall, and drill-shed.

In this village, which we understand will be incorporated at an early date, there are three churches—one Methodist Church of Canada, one Roman Catholic, and one Methodist Episcopal church—with good schools.

Wilton, Linksville, Violet, Millhaven, Morven, and Switzerville, all of which appear destined, in process of time, to be important villages, are situated in this township.

The township contains 68,644 acres of choice arable land, nearly all of which is under cultivation. The soil in some measure differs from that in the other townships in being more sandy; in most parts it consists of fine sandy loam, not light enough, however, except in a few places, to affect its fertility, and is underlain with limestone. Many of the farms in this township, with their fruitful orchards and substantial and, in many cases, elegant residences, command a high price when offered for sale.

SHEFFIELD.

This township, at the back of North Camden, in the county of Addington, contains 83,000 acres. It is of more recent settlement than some already named. Many thousand acres of moderately good land are open for settlement, and although the settlement appears slow, yet it has made considerable progress during the last few years. The land is broken in several parts of the township; yet there are many capital farms with young orchards and modern dwellings and outbuildings to be seen in various parts of the country. It is enriched with numerous pretty lakes, the principal of which are Beaver, White, and Long Lake, connected by streams. On the margin of these lakes a portion of the land is uneven, but much valuable timber for lumbering purposes is afforded here, large quantities of which are floated down the lakes and rivers to the various mills. A large proportion of the land is rich and well timbered, and of really good quality when cleared.

This township was organized in 1826. Mr. William McCorquodale Sheffield Bell Huffman, who is still living, on the sixth concession, lot one, was the first white child born here.

There are four villages, the principal of which is Tamworth, a beautiful spot, with many handsome homes, and adorned with three churches, Church of England, Methodist Church of Canada, and Methodist Episcopal Church, with good schools, town hall, grist-mills, excellent stores, well-conducted hotels, and various other places of business. The post and telegraph offices are managed by Mr. James Aylesworth, who is a courteous, entertaining, and energetic man of business.

Erinsville is another village, some three miles from Tamworth, which does not appear in a very thriving condition. There is, however, near this village a handsome Roman Catholic church, schools, priest's residence and extensive grounds.

Clarville and Ballatra, the remaining villages, have about the same amount of commercial vitality as the one just named.

BACK TOWNSHIPS.

The townships of Oso, Olden, Palmerston, Kennebec, Banie, Clarendon, and Kaladar are all surveyed and opened. Settlers are rapidly locating themselves in the vicinity of the newly-opened roads. The soil is varied from rich heavily timbered land to broken stony ridges, with intervals of fertile plain between, and interspersed with lakes and streams. In the greater part of these townships, agricultural societies have been in existence for years. Too little interest in their object is, however, still prevalent throughout the counties, and in some townships they have become a dead letter. Where they are kept up, and vitality exists, the burden generally falls upon a few enterprising individuals who have to contribute largely to their support. This accounts in a great measure for the want of a due appreciation of the character and capabilities of these counties by those at a distance. It is to be hoped that, henceforth, every year's exhibition at Kingston, will create a renewed spirit of enterprise in such matters, and that the farms in every township in Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, will not fail to be alive to their own interests, and support the character of their land by showing in every possible way what it can do.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

Was born in Scotland, on the 11th of January, 1815. He had the very great advantage of a first-class education, which, as will be hereafter seen, fitted him to occupy the most prominent positions in the land of his adoption. His father, Mr. Hugh Macdonald, and family emigrated to Canada, while the future statesman was yet young, and settled in the now flourishing city of Kingston.

When he was only twenty-one years old, he was called to the Upper Canadian bar, and for a considerable period was engaged in legal pursuits. His abilities as a lawyer were soon apparent, and he was frequently called upon to settle the most difficult questions.

The public life of Sir John Macdonald commences in 1844, when he was returned as member for Kingston by a large majority, which city he has represented ever since.

In 1848 Sir John was a member of the Conservative opposition. Very soon he acquired the reputation of being an able parliamentary debater, and it was evident to the keen observer that he was destined at no very distant period to make his mark in the political world. For years he occupied the responsible office of Attorney-General for Upper Canada, which office he filled with marked efficiency.

In the year 1857 the subject of our sketch became Premier. In 1858 he was defeated on the question of the seat of government. This matter was referred to her Majesty, the Queen, whose choice fell upon Ottawa.

In 1864 a conference was held, at which Mr. Macdonald attended as a delegate, in Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of settling the terms of a union with the maritime provinces. Subsequently he was present at a similar meeting which was held at Quebec, and in 1865 he distinguished himself in the debates on the bill which legalized the union of the various colonies of British North America. The labors of the statesmen engaged in this arduous enterprise were more than once transferred to London. Mr. Macdonald presided over the deliberations of the conference which sat in the British metropolis in 1866-7, and took a most active and able part in those final negotiations with the Imperial Government, which culminated in the establishment of a new transatlantic nationality. No colonial mission of equal magnitude had been seen in England during the present century; and the Imperial Govern-

ment marked its sense of the importance of the business which brought Mr. Macdonald and his colleagues to Downing Street, by giving them place at the Queen's levees and drawing-rooms, among the members of the diplomatic circle. They had, however, other duties to occupy them besides those of figuring in court ceremonials and at public banquets. They had not only to adjust the complicated and nicely-balanced details of the new constitution for the federated colonies, but they were involved in controversies arising out of the powerful opposition to the scheme, which the late Mr. Joseph Howe had organized in Nova Scotia.

After the passage in 1867 of the British North American act, honors were distributed with a liberal hand among the ministers of the four provinces who had taken part in the deliberations of the London Conference, and the subject of our sketch was made Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B.

When the measure, which was the result of much labor and anxiety, came into operation, Sir John was raised to the proud position of first Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and for six years he held this office at the head of a large and well-disciplined majority. One of his first strokes of policy was to disarm the hostility of the Nova Scotians, who demanded the repeal of the union, by wooing Mr. Howe, the leader of the popular party, into the cabinet, while at the same time the inauguration of the Intercolonial Railway enabled him to consolidate his influence in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In November, 1873, Sir John retired from office on the occasion of the Pacific Railway controversies, and upon the fall of his government he was anxious to retire from the leadership of his party, but his political friends everywhere would not hear of it, and he consequently became leader of the opposition.

In 1865 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. He was made Privy Chancellor in 1872, and also in the same year he received the Grand Cross of Isabel and Catalina for meritorious services.

In this sketch of the greatest living Canadian statesman, we have referred to a few only of the many important events in his history, and although he has passed the meridian of life his vitality and mental vigor still remain.

W. H. WILKISON, Esq.

William Henry Wilkison, Judge of the County Court of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, was born at the City of Kingston, 3d November, 1838. He was educated and studied his profession in the same city. Having been sworn in as an attorney in November, 1859, he at once removed to Napanee and commenced the practice of the law there. Mr. Wilkison was called to the bar in 1861, and upon the separation of Lennox and Addington from Frontenac in 1864, he received the appointment of Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. He continued to hold these offices up to June, 1869, when he was promoted to his present position of Judge. In 1863 Mr. Wilkison was married to Isabella Allan, eldest daughter of William Allan Geddes, Esq., barrister at law, formerly of Kingston.

His brother, Robert M. Wilkison, Esq., was Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Frontenac for several years before, and up to his death in 1868.

Without any intention of adulation we may say Judge Wilkison is a gentleman of no ordinary attainments, having, by close application and earnest devotion to the profession of his choice raised himself to his present exalted and honorable position. During his judicial career he appears to have given the most unqualified satisfaction, while at the same time he has secured the confidence of all classes.

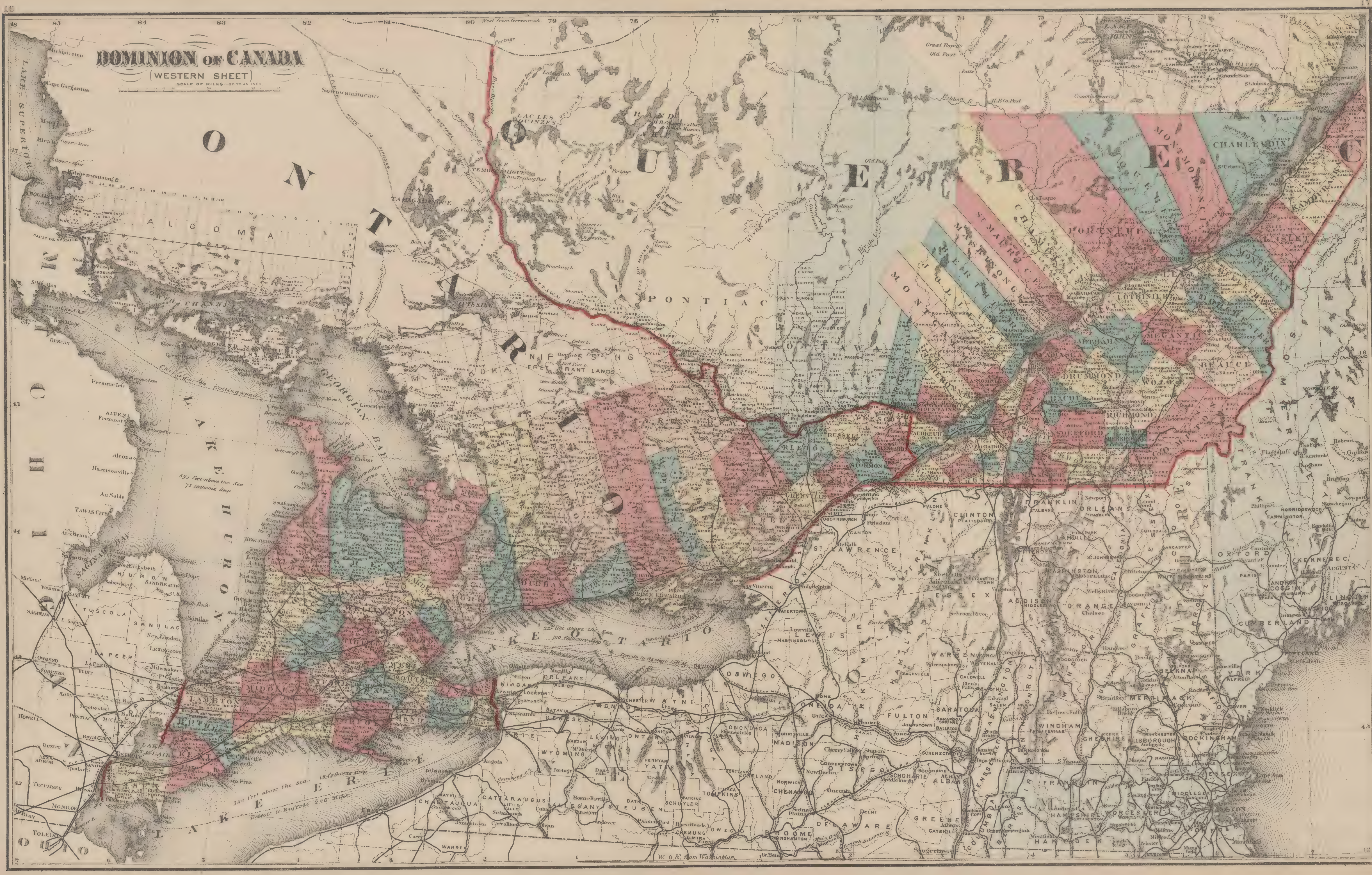
FRANCIS VAN DE BOGART, Esq.

The subject of the following biographical sketch, Francis Van de Bogart, son of William Van de Bogart, was born in the township of Richmond, in the county of Lennox, Ontario, on the farm where he now lives, February 2d, 1836. He was married to Nancy, daughter of Daniel F. Perry, of Morven, April 23d, 1862. His grandfather, Francis Van de Bogart, was one of the United Empire Loyalists, and first settled in South Fredericksburg, but in 1801 he came to live on the Napanee River near to where the Napanee cemetery now is. His father having died when he was only eleven years old, his educational advantages were limited, as at fifteen he undertook the management of the farm, and has always been employed in agricultural pursuits.

At an early age Mr. Van de Bogart acquired the habit of reading, and having devoted his attention to the different religions of the world, he came to the conclusion that reason is the only oracle of man, and that experience, observation, and reflection are, in his opinion, the only true saviours that have ever appeared on earth. He considers it folly to impoverish this world by laying up treasure in another, that the time to be happy is now, and the way to be happy is to make others so. In the fall of 1874, at the town of Napanee, he presided at the first Free-thought meeting ever held in the Dominion of Canada. He was the first to introduce the order of Patrons of Husbandry in these counties, and has been ever ready to help any work that tends to build up a universal brotherhood among men.

D. FOWLER, Esq.

A poet is said to be born not made, so it is with a painter. In that sense Mr. Fowler was a born artist. He cannot remember the time when a pencil was not welcome to his hand. As a schoolboy he spent many a half holiday over his drawing, while the other boys were at play. As he grew up the taste became thoroughly confirmed, so that, when having abandoned the law, he found himself at liberty (his father being dead) to choose a profession, he placed himself as a pupil under the late J. D. Harding, whose terms were three hundred guineas for a three years' run of the studio. Mr. Fowler thought that his career was thus cut out for him. His youthful ambition was to be a great painter. He thought great painters among the greatest of men, and indeed there are few historical names held in higher honor. His health being delicate, he was recommended to pass a winter in a milder climate, and had thus an opportunity of studying art in Italy. But the rudiments and principles only of art can be taught; all its higher qualities must be innate or self-acquired. Disappointment ensued. Not attaining a success which satisfied him, Mr. Fowler, after a trial of some years, threw up his pencil, came to Canada, purchased the place in which he has lived ever since, and devoted himself to the duties devolving on the father of a young family. For fourteen years he never once took a pencil in hand. His old love for art, however, still existing, and then reviving in full force, he resumed the pursuit. Art in Canada was then hardly emerging from its first infancy, and so far was he from thinking of bringing his productions before the public, of turning them to any account, that it was not until 1863, fourteen years later, that he sent some of them to the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston. But from that time he was for many years, with few exceptions, an annual contributor, and from the first took a leading position on the prize list. At a subsequent time the Art Association of Montreal offered \$200 for the best picture in oil or water-colors sent in for competition. It was adjudged to be a tie between Mr. Fowler and another artist, and the premium was divided between them. The same two pictures came afterwards before the International Judges on behalf of Canada at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia with a different result. In the meantime the Society of Canadian Artists was formed at Montreal, and the Ontario Society of Artists at Toronto, and Mr. Fowler became by invitation a member of



both. His works have there been continually before the public. Some of them have been purchased by the Art Association, and others by the Government of Ontario, and he has met with some general success in this direction; but his pictures have never been popular, and at their best time their sale, though the price of them has more than doubled, in some cases trebled, has never equalled a third part of his expenditure. Other painters have been more fortunate in this respect. The number of pictures, however, that Mr. Fowler has produced has been limited, as he has other occupations.

When the International Centennial Exhibition was projected to be held at Philadelphia, the Dominion and Provincial Governments made great efforts, which were crowned with complete success, that Canada should be well represented. A selection of pictures was made among other articles for exhibition, and ten of Mr. Fowler's were chosen. The number of works of art contributed by nearly every civilized nation on the globe was immense. Among some forty or fifty galleries, one was set apart for Canada, and was completely filled with the works of twenty-nine painters, in oil and water-colors, of whom four were deceased. The display was highly creditable, so great had been the progress of Canadian art by that time. To Mr. Fowler alone, however, was the International medal awarded—the one uniform medal and diploma given in all cases. Setting aside the Americans, who preferred to be judged in the mass, there were more than 250 paintings in water-colors sent to the Exhibition by ten countries. To all these eleven awards were made in all: 6 British, 8 Austrian, 1 Swedish, 1 Canadian. In seven cases the medal was given for "artistic excellence," and of these Mr. Fowler's was one. In two cases the expression was stronger, in two not so strong. He also received a Dominion medal in common with two artists of Montreal.

We give a near view in this work of Mr. Fowler's residence on Amherst Island. It does no justice to the surrounding ground, which is really pretty with its "green fields by the Lake," all more distant views being intercepted by trees. Here he has lived a very quiet, retired life, partly from choice, partly from the necessity arising from the condition of his health. He is fond of gardening and other outdoor occupations, and, as may be supposed, a keen lover of the beauties of nature. He is an almost insatiable reader; occasionally appears in print on one topic or another, and, we need hardly add, is devoted to the art of which he is still an indefatigable student.

WILLIAM PETERSON.

Was born in Adolphustown 15th of January, 1806, and lives on Lot 14, third concession, where he has spent the whole of his life. The following information has been supplied by the subject of our sketch, which will doubtless be interesting to our readers:

In 1776 Mr. Nicholas Peterson, father of William, was employed by the city authorities of New York as messenger, and continued to occupy that position for a considerable time. In 1777 he swore allegiance to King George III in presence of the first governor who was appointed to America. During this time, while Mr. Peterson was attending to his ordinary business, he was met by some of the rebels who wished him to pilot them to a place called "Powless Hook," which he at once refused to do. One of the gang, who was armed and appeared to be a commanding officer, smote him on the head with his sword, and inflicted other serious injuries; fortunately, however, he was not mortally wounded. On the same day the battle of Powless Hook was fought, and the British defeated the enemy.

When the battle of Blockhouse was fought, he was despatched to a place called Fort Lee, and on his return there were 1500 rebels in the field against 70 loyal men who were in the Blockhouse at the time, and who succeeded in defeating that large number. This seems almost incredible, yet it was related by Mr. Nicholas Peterson as a fact, and we have no reason to doubt it. After this conflict, eighteen wagon-loads of the killed and wounded were removed; so that the loss of the enemy was very great. In the midst of the conflict, a man named Hampton Miller ascended the Blockhouse, planted the British flag, and returned unhurt. The greater part of the seventy men just referred to, with other United Empire Loyalists, including Mr. Nicholas Peterson, after climbing the rapids of the St. Lawrence in June, 1784, pitched their tent in Adolphustown on the Bay of Quinte. The first crop planted in this wild land, after it was partially cleared, was put in by Mr. Nicholas Peterson, the yield of which was large, and convinced the early settlers that the country of their adoption was rich and productive. The allotment of land received by Mr. N. Peterson from Government was Lot 19 on the third concession in Adolphustown, where he settled with his wife and child. The grandfather of William and his other children received allotments of land in the same township.

Mr. William Peterson was married to Miss Isabella Lawson in 1829. They have three sons and two daughters. On the homestead there is a pretty, substantial stone residence situated in an elevated position, fronting the bay, and adorned with a beautiful grove on the margin of the waters.

JOHN MURRAY CLARK, ESQ.

Robert Clark, J. P., grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born at Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, New York, March 10th, 1744, where in process of time he learned the trade of carpenter and millwright. He left his family and joined the British standard during the Revolutionary War, and served under General Burgoyne. After several weeks of suffering and privation, he arrived in Canada, and was employed by the Government to build the Kingston Mills, preparatory to the settlement of the United Empire Loyalists in the then district of Mecklenburgh. Here his wife and three sons joined him in 1784, his eldest son Matthew assisting him in the erection of the mills after a separation, caused by the war, of seven years. In the spring of 1785 he removed with his family to Lot 34 in the first concession of the township of Ernestown. During this year he was employed again by the Government to construct the Napanee Mills. It is worthy of being placed on permanent record that Mr. Clark made great sacrifices for his King and country. He owned two farms in the land of his nativity, but rather than be classed among the rebels he abandoned his property. His wife, whose maiden name was Isabella Ketchum, died in the year 1809, while he survived her some fifteen years, he having attained to the age of seventy-nine years and five months.

Matthew, his eldest son, father of Mr. John Murray Clark, was elected member of Parliament in 1824, and in the same year married Ann McCoy, stepdaughter of Colonel Johnston, the issue of which marriage was twelve sons. Matthew and John O. Clark served during the war of 1812-15, and afterwards were both made colonels in the militia. Matthew Clark settled on Lot 37 in the second concession of Ernestown, in the year 1800, and his two youngest sons, John Murray and Richard Lewis, still occupy the old homestead; and we may mention here that a good deal of the property owned by Robert Clark, named in the early part of our sketch, is still owned by his descendants, including grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

John Murray Clark married Sarah E., second daughter of Daniel Fraser, of Ernestown, nephew of the late Colonel Isaac Fraser, who for many years was Registrar for the counties of Lennox and Addington. The issue of this marriage were four daughters and one son, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth A., married Wm. H. Hogle; the second, Augusta, married Norman B. Ham; the third, Alma A., married Sydney R. Bagdley, architect, St. Catharines; while the other two children are still at home, married to Egerton M. Ryerson and Minnie Edney respectively.

Mr. Clark served in the Militia of Canada for more than twenty years, the greater part of which time he held the office of lieutenant. For twelve years he has acted as local Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace. We may mention here that the number of Mr. Robert Clark's descendants exceed five hundred, a great many of whom are still living in Canada.

JOHN ARMITAGE, ESQ.,

Was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, on the 6th of January, 1809. When a little over twenty years old he emigrated with his parents and other members of the family to Upper Canada, and selected Ernestown as his future home. He came by way of Quebec, and landed here in June, 1831. The land at that early date was only partially cleared, so that he had many difficulties to encounter, and many obstacles to overcome before he could secure anything like a comfortable place of residence. He and his friends, however, were in a much better position on their arrival in this country than many others who came to Canada without money or friends. Mr. Armitage was so circumstanced as to be able to purchase half of Lot 37 in the third concession, and afterwards obtained the second half of Lot 37 and the whole of Lot 36, making an extensive farm. He at once set to work to fell the trees of the forest and clear the fertile lands, and in process of time the wilderness became a fruitful field. He devoted his energies to the improvement of his property, and by patient industry and rigid economy he soon acquired an abundance of worldly wealth. His land increased in value as time rolled away, and he found himself in comparatively easy circumstances. Amongst our illustrations will be found a handsome view of the farm residence of Mr. Armitage, which should be looked upon as a standing monument of what important results can be achieved by untiring industry, ceaseless perseverance, and strict frugality.

Mr. Armitage was a really useful citizen, having been a member of the Township Council for many years, and for a considerable time he acted as Deputy Reeve. He enjoyed the confidence of his friends and neighbors to a very large extent, as he was frequently chosen to act as executor of large estates.

Mr. Armitage was married to Miss Annie Guest, daughter of Thomas and Ann Jane Guest, who came to this country when she was a little girl of four years, they having settled in the township of Oxford, county of Grenville. Mr. and Mrs. Armitage had three children—John Wesley, Sedinah Ousely Demetuous, and Rachel Elizabeth; the two former are still living on the old homestead, while the latter was removed to a "better country" on the 8th of May, 1859, having, on the 5th of the preceding month, completed her seventeenth year. The death of his daughter, just blooming into womanhood, no doubt was a severe blow to Mr. Armitage, who was not by any means a man of robust constitution. He bore the shock, however, with becoming fortitude, and only a few years severed their reunion. Much might be said here in regard to the moral and religious aspect of Mr. Armitage's character, but in a purely secular work of this kind it is not intended to enter into details of that nature. One matter, however, must not be omitted, that is the practical benevolence of the subject of our sketch. He cared for the poor and destitute, and manifested a special interest in the welfare of orphan children, several of whom have found a home under his roof. It is gratifying to know that Mrs. Armitage is pursuing the same course, and she is now providing the comforts of a home for a fine, ruddy, light-complexioned orphan boy, who is the eleventh of that class cared for by the family.

On the morning of the 29th May, 1872, a dark cloud overshadowed the household, when the head of the family was summoned to exchange mortality for life. His remains were afterwards followed to the cemetery at Cataract by a host of friends, who felt keenly the heavy loss they had sustained.

JOHN BAKER, ESQ.

William Baker, father of John, was born at Kingston, county of Frontenac, Ontario, 24th September, 1792. He was a mechanic by trade, and followed his vocation in the city of Kingston until his death, which occurred 22d April, 1838. The subject of this brief biographical sketch is John Baker, third son of William and Margaret Baker, who was born 14th May, 1821. Immediately after the death of his father, he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and by dint of perseverance, industry, and frugality, he soon made headway in the world. In 1857 he was married to Miss Mary Andrews, daughter of George Andrews, Esq., formerly of Plymouth, England, who located in Canada in 1843. In process of time Mr. Baker was in circumstances to acquire property, and consequently settled upon an extensive and fertile farm, situated about three miles from the city of Kingston. Elmwood, a view of which appears among our illustrations, was built by Mr. Baker on one of his farms on the Bath Road, and is a substantial, elegant, modern stone residence, with commodious farm buildings.

It would be imprudent, on our part, to enter into the private religious character of so worthy a citizen in a work of this nature. We may, however, with propriety, say that Mr. Baker was a man of sterling integrity, Christian liberality, patient industry, and a strict observer of the golden rule. On the 25th January, 1875, he was called to his reward, leaving an affectionate companion and large family, who, although left in comfortable circumstances, still feel that their loss is irreparable.

HENRY WILMOT, ESQ.

The father of Henry, Mr. John Wilmot, was born in the city of London, England, in 1790, and in 1813 came to Canada in His Majesty's service. He was carpenter on board of one of His Britannic Majesty's ships for a considerable time, after which he continued for seven years in the dockyard at Kingston. When Mr. Wilmot retired from active life under the Government he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and bought land in the township of Pittsburgh, Lot 4 in the first concession, on the margin of the river St. Lawrence, which is now occupied by one of his sons. He married Miss Sarah Milton, whose parents were natives of London, England, in the year 1819. The issue of this marriage was four sons and one daughter, who are still living.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Henry Wilmot, was born in Pittsburgh, Ontario, in 1826, being the second son of John and Sarah Wilmot. He married Miss Ann Graham, whose parents were from Scotland, having emigrated to Canada in 1830. Mr. Wilmot joined the Frontenac Cavalry under Colonel Strange, in 1847, and continued in the ranks eight years. Subsequently he joined Colonel Jackson's Field Battery; entered as a gunner in 1855; and procured a first-class certificate, and advanced by merit to the command which he now has the honor of holding.

Mr. Wilmot has been a member of the Council of the township of Pittsburgh for seven years, and acted as Deputy Reeve for two years. During his official career he contributed largely, in connection with his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Peter Graham, M. P., Reeve of the township, to the abolition of tolls in Pittsburgh. This scheme was finally crowned with success.

Mr. Wilmot now lives on Lots 6 and 7 in the first concession of his native township, where he has erected a handsome and substantial stone residence. His farming operations are on an extensive scale, while he devotes special attention to the improvement of stock, and especially to horses. He is noted throughout the counties as the owner of some of the most valuable animals in the Dominion. In 1877, Mr. Wilmot was President of the Midland Central Agricultural Society, and is still one of its directors.

JOHN MCRORY.

Matthew T. McRory, father of John, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Canada when he was a young man, in 1823. For a time he remained in the township of Kingston, and in the following year he removed to Loughborough, where he purchased Lot 2 in the sixth concession. In 1825 he married Miss Mary Ann Finley, who was likewise a native of Ireland. During the unfortunate rebellion of 1837, Mr. M. T. McRory served as a volunteer under the British flag.

In politics he was a staunch conservative, and always took an active part in the political questions of the day. On the 24th February, 1864, he departed this life. Mrs. McRory survived him four years, having died in 1868.

The subject of our sketch was the youngest son of Matthew T. and Mary Ann McRory, who was born February 14th, 1834. In 1856 he was married to Miss Miriam Wood, daughter of Abraham and Pemelia Wood, who were natives of this country.

In 1848 Mr. McRory joined the Frontenac Cavalry under Colonel Strange, and in 1852 served under Colonel Wood in the official capacity of lieutenant. He has been a member of the Council in his township twelve years, eleven of which he served as Reeve, and for one year was Warden of the county. In 1861 he was appointed Justice of the Peace. In appreciation of his valuable services in the township, Mr. McRory was presented by his constituents, in 1878, with an elegant gold watch, chain, and locket, which show the estimation in which he is held by those who elected him to office.

AARON SPIKE, ESQ.

Bryan Spike, father of Aaron, was born in Yorkshire, England, in July, 1776, and emigrated to the United States in 1795. After having remained there for several years he concluded to pay a visit to Upper Canada, which he did in 1809, and two years afterwards he permanently settled in the township of Portland, Ontario.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Aaron Spike, was born on the 20th February, 1818, on Lot 6 in the fifth concession in the township and province just named. Mr. Spike was married to Miss Eliza Goldsmith, whose parents were Canadians. The issue of this marriage are four children—Phebe Ann, born 23d June, 1845; William Bryan, October 3d, 1848; Eliza Phadila Jane, October 14th, 1850, and Mary Ida Maud, January 3d, 1863.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Spike has acted as clerk to the township Council, having been elected so early as 1842, and some fifteen years ago he was appointed to the responsible office of local Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, which clearly show his usefulness and popularity.

Mr. Spike, within the last sixteen years, has erected on his valuable farm a handsome stone residence, which stands on high ground, and commands an excellent view of the surrounding country.

ALLEN BOND, ESQ.

Isaac Bond, father of Allen, was born in the State of New York, at Chester, Warren County, in 1782. When quite a young man he came to Canada, having arrived there in 1803, and settled in the township of Loughborough in 1806, and was married to Miss Elizabeth Latimer, who is still living and enjoys good health, although in her ninety-first year.

When Mrs. Isaac Bond, with other members of the family, left Oswego, U. S., for their new home in Canada, the conveniences for travel were very different to what they are now, and oftentimes small boats had to be used, though sometimes fraught with danger.

Mr. Isaac Bond belonged to the militia in 1812 or 1813, and remained in the service a considerable time. Occasionally it was his duty to escort one of the officers to Toronto to receive the amount of the pay-roll. His brother Samuel was killed while bravely defending his country against the aggression of rebels, at the famous battle of Lundy's Lane. Mr. Isaac Bond died in 1857.

Mr. Allen Bond was the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bond, who has lived on Lot 18 in the third concession of Stirlington, the greater part, if not the whole of his life. In 1853 he was married to Miss Margaret Booth, whose grandparents were United Empire Loyalists, and settled in Canada at an early date. Mr. Bond served in the militia of his country for many years; commencing as a private, he raised himself to the position of captain in the third battalion Frontenac militia. His appointment is dated at Quebec, 29th December, 1862.

WILLIAM DUFF, ESQ.

William Duff, Sr., father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Ireland in 1778, and emigrated to Canada, with his family, in 1818. He settled in East Loughborough, where he purchased Lots 22 and 23 in the fifth concession. He served in the Irish Rebellion under the British Crown, and on his arrival in this country he joined the militia of Canada. He died in November, 1861.

William Duff, the younger, eldest son of William Duff, Sr., was born in 1824, in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Duff was married to Miss Eliza Tolin, a native of Ireland, who came to this country, with her parents, at an early date; and he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits from his early boyhood. The country presents a very different appearance to what it did thirty or forty years ago, when the lands were covered with wood. At that time land in many places in the locality where Mr. Duff lives could be bought for sixty cents per acre; whereas, the present value of it, according to recent sales, is \$50 per acre. On his homestead there is erected a good substantial residence, while the out-offices are extensive, compact, and commodious. Amongst our illustrations will be found a view of Mr. Duff's premises, which are situated on Lots 22 and 23 in the township of Stirlington, contiguous to the flourishing village of Inverary.

PETER W. FREEMAN, ESQ.

The great-grandfather of Mr. P. W. Freeman was born in England, and emigrated to America before the Declaration of Independence, and settled at Stillwater, now called Troy, in the State of New York. After having remained there several years he removed to Canada, and settled in Elizabeth Township, county of Grenville, Ontario, as one of the United Empire Loyalists. The father of Mr. Freeman was born in Grenville in June, 1790, and came to Loughborough some time during the year 1810 or 1811. He was married to Miss Jane Rutan in the year 1812, and settled on Lot 15 in the seventh concession, now owned by Mr. J. K. Freeman. He followed the occupation of farming until his death, which event took place in July, 1870. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Mr. Rutan, was born in Germany. He joined the British army under General Burgoyne, and was in active service until the close of the war in 1781. He came, with his family, to Canada, and settled as a United Empire Loyalist in Adolphustown, in the county of Lennox, where the mother of Mr. Peter W. Freeman was born, and who is still living.

The subject of our biographical sketch was born in the township of Loughborough, September 3d, 1824, where he remained for many years. On the 14th March, 1848, he was married to Miss Harriet Gremis, of Oneida County, New York State, and settled on a farm in Loughborough in the same year. Mr. Freeman has not only been engaged in agricultural pursuits, but has been employed by the Ontario Government and

by the Canada Land Company to look after their timber. At present he has charge of eighteen townships for the Ontario Government, and acts as agent for the Canada Land Company in twelve counties. Mr. Freeman is Justice of the Peace in the county of Frontenac, and B. R. in four other counties.

JAMES GRANT, Esq.,

Is second son of the late Mr. James Grant, of Banfield, who was well known in the counties. In 1857 he proceeded to California, via the West Indies, where he embarked in mining operations, and was moderately successful. Thousands of people at that time flocked to that part of the world in pursuit of gold, some of whom made handsome fortunes, while the majority failed to improve their circumstances. Dr. John Grant, brother of the subject of our sketch, accompanied him to California, where he has followed with success the practice of his profession for seventeen years. He settled at a beautiful town, called Watsonville, in the vicinity of San Francisco. The climate of that country is unequalled, and must be considered one of the most productive wheat-growing districts in the world. Notwithstanding the many advantages of that country, however, circumstances so transpired that Mr. Grant was obliged to leave its wealth and beauties, and return to the land of his nativity. In 1860 he settled in the township of Loughborough, where he purchased the valuable farm, a sketch of which, together with a portrait of its owner, appear in our work. In 1868-9 and 1871, Mr. Grant was an active member of the Township Council, and invariably took a lively interest in the welfare of his constituents. He is not only engaged in extensive farming operations, but he devotes special attention to the working of phosphate mines, which have become so important and profitable, in the township of Loughborough.

F. X. COUSINEAU,

Located in the city of Kingston, Ontario, in 1858, with the intention of improving himself in the English language, he being by birth a French Canadian. Having in some measure accomplished his object, his services were secured by the then celebrated house of Mr. James Davis, drygoods merchant, so well known and esteemed in the city and surrounding district. Here he remained two years, and in 1860 he entered the establishment of R. Waddell & Co. Mr. Cousineau's business ability was so appreciated in this house that he was retained nine years, the last three of which he was taken in as partner. During his connection with Messrs. Waddell & Co. the business was considerably enlarged and improved, and the increased wealth and prosperity of the house, it is said, were chiefly due to the tact, energy, and management of the junior member of the firm.

In 1869 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and the subject of our sketch having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the people and trade of the community, commenced business on his own account. The Orange Hall building, a sketch of which appears amongst our illustrations, was then vacant, and had been so for a considerable time, when it occurred to Mr. Cousineau that it was just the place for an extensive drygoods emporium. He was, as it will be seen, correct in his calculations, as in that building he has built up one of the largest and most lucrative retail trades within fifty miles of the Limestone City.

From the first day of opening, Mr. Cousineau resolved upon the wise and safe system of doing business exclusively for cash, and devoted special attention to the cultivation of the farmers' patronage. He buys for cash, and when large parcels of goods are offered at ruinously low prices he is in a position to command the needful, and thus secure for his vast army of customers bargains which they otherwise could not obtain.

One of the grand secrets of Mr. Cousineau's success in business during the last nine years is his method of advertising. He may be justly styled the printer's friend, yet he takes good care that the printer gives him value for his money; he does this part of his business judiciously, choosing always the best modes of keeping the advantages of his house continually before the public. This item of expenditure amounted last year to the large sum of *fifteen hundred dollars*, yet it is the most profitable investment he could have made, and as a legitimate result he turns over his immense stock nearly four times a year. Narrowly looked into, Mr. Cousineau conducts his business on the *mutual* principle, that is, he divides his profits with his customers—he buys well and gives them the benefit—he makes extensive sales, and, therefore, can sell for a mere commission on the wholesale price, and to illustrate this principle more fully, his latest method of advancing the interests of his patrons is that he actually gives them back a portion of his profits in drygoods varying in value according to the extent of their purchases.

MESSRS. GIBBARD & SON.

The business of this well-known and highly-respected firm was established at Napanee, in 1840, and has grown with the growth of that flourishing town. The fame of the house as manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of furniture extends from Ottawa to Toronto.

The career of the firm illustrates the fact that from the most humble beginnings frequently arise the most gratifying results. In the year 1836, Mr. John Gibbard came to "The Napanee," as the village was then known, and which it is still called by old residents, and for a time successfully carried on the business of a carpenter. In the year 1860 he leased a mill on the canal, and commenced on a modest scale the manufacture of sash, doors, and furniture. Unfortunately, the factory was burnt to the ground in 1864. It was, however, rebuilt on a more extensive basis in 1868, when Mr. Gibbard admitted his son, Mr. W. T. Gibbard, to a partnership in the business. In 1871 the manufacture of sash and doors was dispensed with, and the entire energies of the firm devoted to the production of furniture. The business continued to grow and flourish till misfortune once more made its unwelcome appearance. On the 5th of December, 1874, the factory, when in first-class running order, became a victim to the fell destroyer—fire. Calamities of this kind often destroy energy, cripple effort, and otherwise damage the sufferers. Not so, however, with Messrs. Gibbard & Son. The loss, though painful in itself, imparted new life, developed fresh enterprise, inspired combined exertions, and success was the legitimate fruit. The factory was without any delay rebuilt, and before the end of the following February one of the most complete, extensive, and convenient buildings for their business had risen on the ruins of those which had in their day been

useful, but less convenient. The new structure was more extensive and better adapted in every way to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing business, so that the apparent misfortune became finally a permanent benefit. It was supplied with both steam and water power, furnished with all the latest and most improved machinery to constitute a factory not excelled in the Province in the completeness of its facilities for producing the very best furniture of every description. The firm now manufacture, chiefly under the personal supervision of the junior and more active partner, Mr. W. T. Gibbard, cane and wood-seated chairs, drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, and office furniture, in fact every article that comes under the head of elegant furniture, from a basswood cradle to a rosewood coffin. In the same year that their new premises were rebuilt (1874-5) they made extensive additions to their already commodious warerooms, making them equal in every respect to the best in the Province.

These warerooms are kept fully stocked with all kinds of goods in their line, while the factory is kept continually working to its fullest capacity to supply the ever recurring deficiencies in the stock, caused by the demands of the trade. Not only are the extensive sales of the firm confined to their own locality, but the excellence, strength, and beauty of their furniture have become so well known and appreciated, that Messrs. Gibbard & Son frequently fill orders from various distant parts of the country, where they have invariably taken first prizes at Provincial, Central, and County exhibitions.

HENRY R. SPENCER

Was born in the village of Newburgh, Ontario, on the 17th of August, 1838, and was educated at the Newburgh Academy, which at that time was conducted by David Beach, Esq., as principal, and John B. McGuin, Esq., as teacher of the higher branches of English.

At the early age of fifteen years, Mr. Spencer commenced his business life, when he entered the establishment of Dowling & McGuin, where he received the first rudiments of mercantile knowledge. Mr. Dowling being a practical and thorough man of business, he succeeded in making a lasting impression for good on his youthful pupil, and ultimately moulded him into his own character.

He remained with the firm one year, when he got a position in the house of Griffith Davis, of Kingston. Here he commenced at the bottom of the ladder, as a parcel boy, but although the position was an humble one, he climbed each step steadily, and we may safely predict that he will ultimately reach its summit. He had only been about a year in this house until he was promoted to the position of salesman in the haberdashery department. Gradually, the subject of our sketch was promoted, and his salary from time to time so advanced, that he soon found himself in easy circumstances.

At this juncture, he thought it would be a wise course to improve and cultivate his intellectual attainments, and he determined to attend another term at the Newburgh Academy, which at that time was conducted by William Lewin, Esq., afterwards the Rev. William Lewin, minister of the Church of England. At the close of the academical term, Mr. Spencer was offered a situation by John D. Ham, Esq., of Newburgh, which he accepted, and worked for him four years, when he was solicited to change for a clerkship at Ogdensburgh, New York, but Mr. Ham, being perfectly satisfied with his juvenile assistant, gave him an advance on his former salary, and secured his services for three years longer. During his stay with Mr. Ham, Mr. Spencer laid the foundation of a thorough practical business education, which has enabled him to cope with the best business men of the county.

His employer, John D. Ham, Esq., was considered one of the best business men in Lennox or Addington, and with the elements he had to work upon in the person of Mr. Spencer, we do not wonder, after seven years' training, that he has produced a fac simile of himself.

In 1866, our young friend was offered a situation by the Hon. John Stephenson, to take charge of a piano business at Toronto, which he accepted, but did not continue more than eight months with that gentleman, on account of his distaste for that particular business. After this Mr. Spencer managed a drygoods business at Napanee for Mr. Stephenson, on the corner of Dundas and East streets, which, during the two years of his management, was greatly improved and enlarged. The connection between Mr. Spencer and Mr. Stephenson, however, was soon severed, and the management of the business transferred to the sons of the latter gentleman.

After leaving Mr. Stephenson, he was offered a situation by Mr. A. C. Davis, a leading merchant of Napanee, and an honorable man of business, and the terms offered being liberal, he accepted, and worked for him about a year, when he was offered a very much larger salary to proceed to Minnesota. Wishful to better his condition, he did not refuse this offer, but having no particular regard for the business or the place, he returned to Napanee, and once more entered the house of Mr. Davis.

In April, 1871, Mr. Spencer formed a partnership with D. J. Hogan, and commenced business under the firm and style of Spencer & Hogan. The capital of the firm was limited, in the first place, but both members possessed what is frequently of far greater value than mere money—industry, energy, perseverance, frugality, and judicious management. The firm built up a very successful business in a comparatively short time, and there is no doubt it was the most extensive clothing house ever seen in the town of Napanee. Although, as we have stated, the funds of the firm were small to commence with, the firm never had one of their notes protested, a fact which redounds to their credit.

The partnership was limited to five years, and terminated October 1st, 1876. Mr. Hogan retired from the business, and notwithstanding the unusual severity of the times in monetary matters, Mr. Spencer paid him the amount of his share in the concern, and the business is now continued in the name of Henry R. Spencer.

The store occupied by the business, an interior view of which appears among our illustrations, is one hundred feet long by sixteen feet wide, and the number of hands employed by the house consists of sixteen, and occasionally twenty in busy times, which include a cutter and two clerks. They occupy two rooms up stairs, each fifty by sixteen feet, which are furnished with all the modern improvements for heating irons and other work.

Mr. Spencer makes it a point to buy only the best qualities of tweeds and cloths from England, Scotland, and Germany, and he prides himself on keeping the largest stock of Canadian tweeds in the county.

In this establishment the very best trimmings are used; no apprentices employed, but first-class, experienced workmen; while the cutter is a thoroughly practical artist. The clerks of the house are instructed to be courteous and obliging to customers, and in no case to mislead a buyer by recommending an article as first-class when it is not really so. Mr. Spencer adopts the one-price system, and if the customer pays cash, he gets a reduction of five per cent.

Mr. Spencer solicits the patronage of every gentleman in the three counties and elsewhere, and from his twenty-five years of business experience there can be no doubt he will, as he has hitherto done, give the most unqualified satisfaction.

H. W. PERRY.

John W. Perry, father of H. W. Perry was born in the State of Maine (U. S.), and has attained to the ripe old age of eighty-three years, sixty-one of which he has been a resident of the counties of Lennox and Addington. In the early part of the history of Napanee he was what was then called Police Commissioner, and for many years occupied the position of Justice of the Peace.

H. W. Perry was born in the county of Lennox and has been actively engaged in business pursuits for more than twenty years. During nine years of his time he has occupied the position of assistant in an extensive hardware establishment at Napanee, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1877, on account of the stringency of the times, he was enabled to purchase on the most favorable terms an immense stock of all kinds of goods in his line at a very great sacrifice. He consequently commenced business on his own account with a general assortment of hardware, oil, paints, glass, and in fact everything associated with a trade of the kind. Judging from his superior business capacity and the numberless advantages at his command, including his extensive connections in the counties of Lennox and Addington, he cannot fail, with ordinary care, to build up a large and profitable business.

A. S. ASHLEY, L. D. S.,

Eldest son of the late John Ashley, Esq., who was well known and highly esteemed in these counties, having for many years occupied the responsible office of Reeve of the township of Kingston, was born in the same township in 1840. He has had more than twenty years' experience in dental surgery, and has been very successful in the practice of his profession, both in the Dominion and elsewhere. He is now established in the flourishing town of Napanee, Ontario, where by skilful treatment, prompt attention, and moderate charges, he has secured an extensive practice.

Frontenac County Officials.			
PLACES.	REEVES.	DEPUTY REEVES.	TOWNSHIP CLERKS.
Addington.....	H. H. Allison	E. N. Spooner	P. McKim
Amherst Island.....	G. Wright	C. B. Ryan	J. P. Biggam
Bath.....	K. H. Trice	E. N. Spooner	J. L. Barrow
Caundon, East.....	J. W. Bell	H. O. Hitchcock	John Dawson
Caundon, West.....	S. Lane	A. Ritchie	John McNealy
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Addington.....	H. H. Allison	E. N. Spooner	P.



MAP OF
COUNTIES
OF
FRONTENAC
AND
LENNOX & ADDINGTON
ONTARIO

C. H. Allen, Surveyor
Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

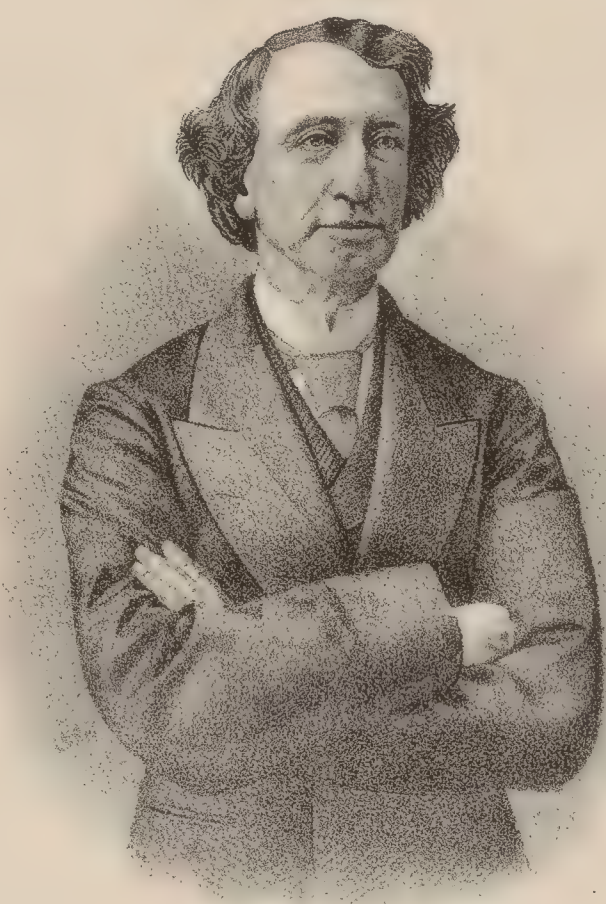
- References to all Maps
- Schools
 - Churches
 - Rail Roads
 - Road Allowances
 - Rail Roads Proposed
 - Black Smith Shops
 - Time Mills
 - Concessions
 - Post Offices
 - Shops
 - Creeks
 - Rivers
 - Springs
 - Mills



COURT HOUSE AT KINGSTON



COURT HOUSE AT NAPANEE



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.





RESIDENCE OF EDGERTON R. REES, KINGSTON CITY, ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF E. R. REES, KINGSTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.



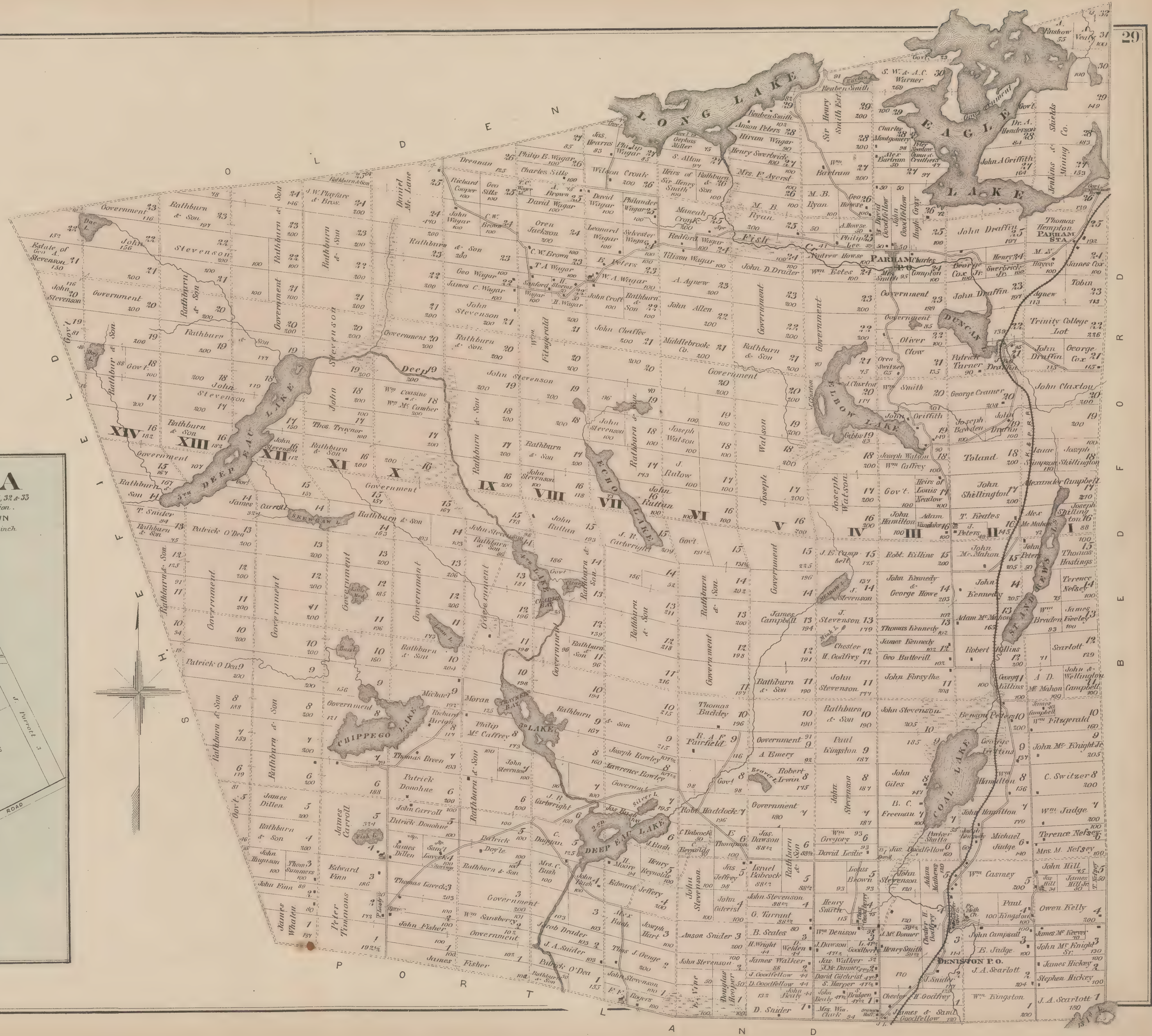
RESIDENCE OF DR. J. D. MACKENZIE, KINGSTON CITY, ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF THOMAS SIGSWORTH, PORTLAND TP. ONT.

HINCHINBROOKE

Scale 60 chains to an inch





S. SHIBLEY.

SCHUYLER SHIBLEY, M. P.

AN extensive land owner and farmer, eldest son of the late Henry Shibley, Esq., of the Township of Portland, County of Frontenac, Ontario, and Charlotte Day, daughter of Barnabas Day, Esq., of the Township of Kingston, U. E. Loyalist. Mr. Shibley was nephew of the late Jacob Shibley, Esq., of Portland, who represented the County of Frontenac in the Upper Canada Assembly from the general election of 1834, until its dissolution by Sir Francis Bond Head, in 1836. He was grandson of John Shibley, Esq., one of the noble band of U. E. Loyalists who came to Canada at the close of the American Revolutionary War, and settled on the Bay of Quinte, near Bath.

The subject of our sketch was born the 19th of March, 1820, and educated at the Waterloo Academy, near Kingston. Mr. Shibley made a tour of Europe in 1851-2, and was present in Paris during the celebrated Coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon on the 2d of December, 1851. Mr. Shibley married Miss Mary Ann Green, daughter of the late Thomas Green, Esq., for many years a prominent merchant in the City of Kingston. In addition to the honorable position which Mr. Shibley now occupies as Member of Parliament, he has held various important offices in his own county, Reeve, of the Township for several years, and in 1868, 1869, and 1872, was Warden of the County of Frontenac. Mr. Shibley contested the County of Addington unsuccessfully for the Commons, at the general election of 1867, and again at the general election of 1872, when he was returned by a majority of 646. In 1874, he was again returned at the general election; unseated on petition 21st of September, 1874; re-elected 28th of October, 1874. Up to the exposure of the Pacific Railway scandal, Mr. Shibley was an independent supporter of the government of Sir John A. McDonald. At present he is a supporter of the McKenzie administration.



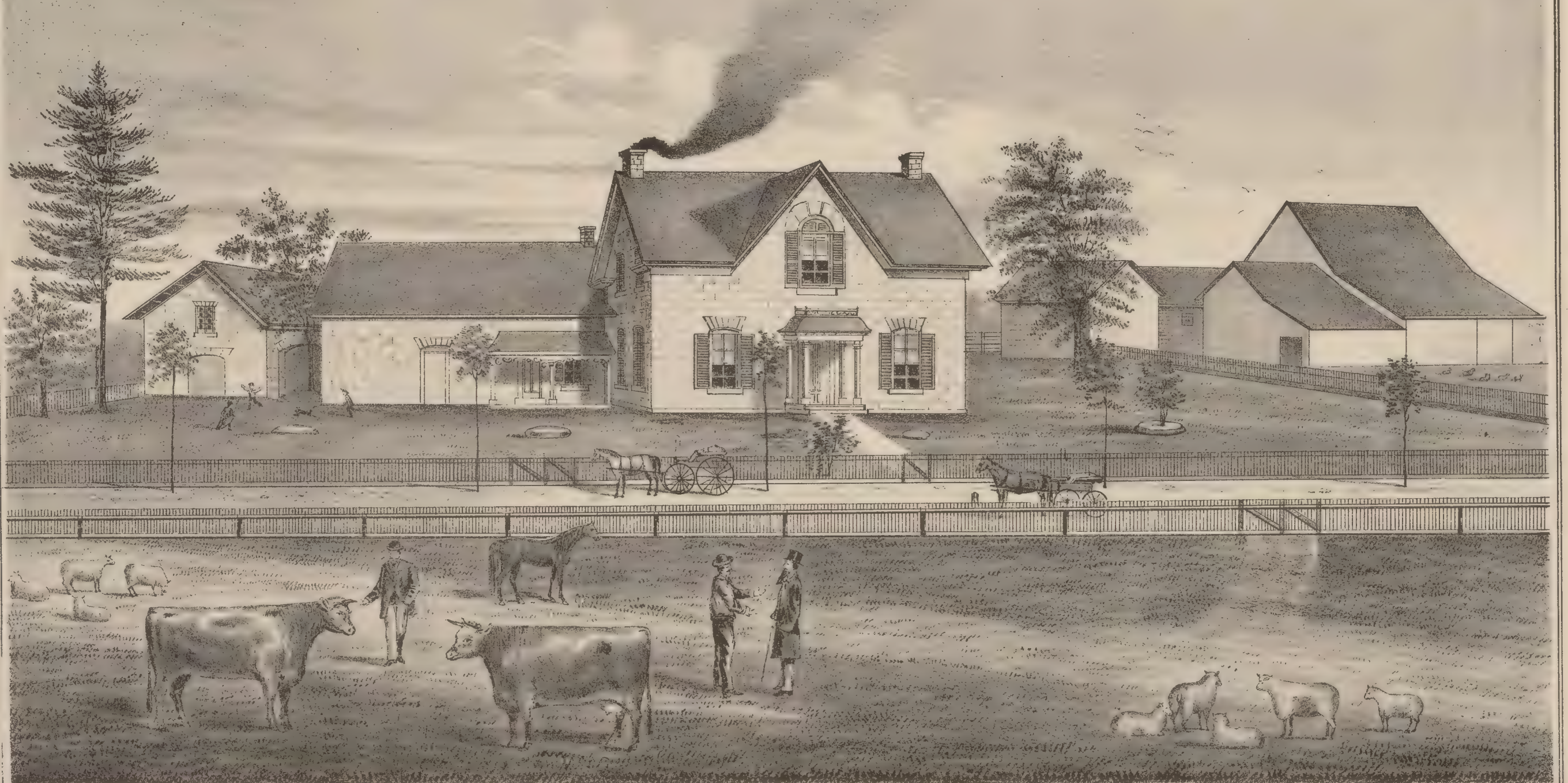
FARM RESIDENCE OF S. SHIBLEY M. P., PORTLAND TWP, ONT.



VILLAGE PROPERTY OF WM. WHELAN, CENTREVILLE, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.

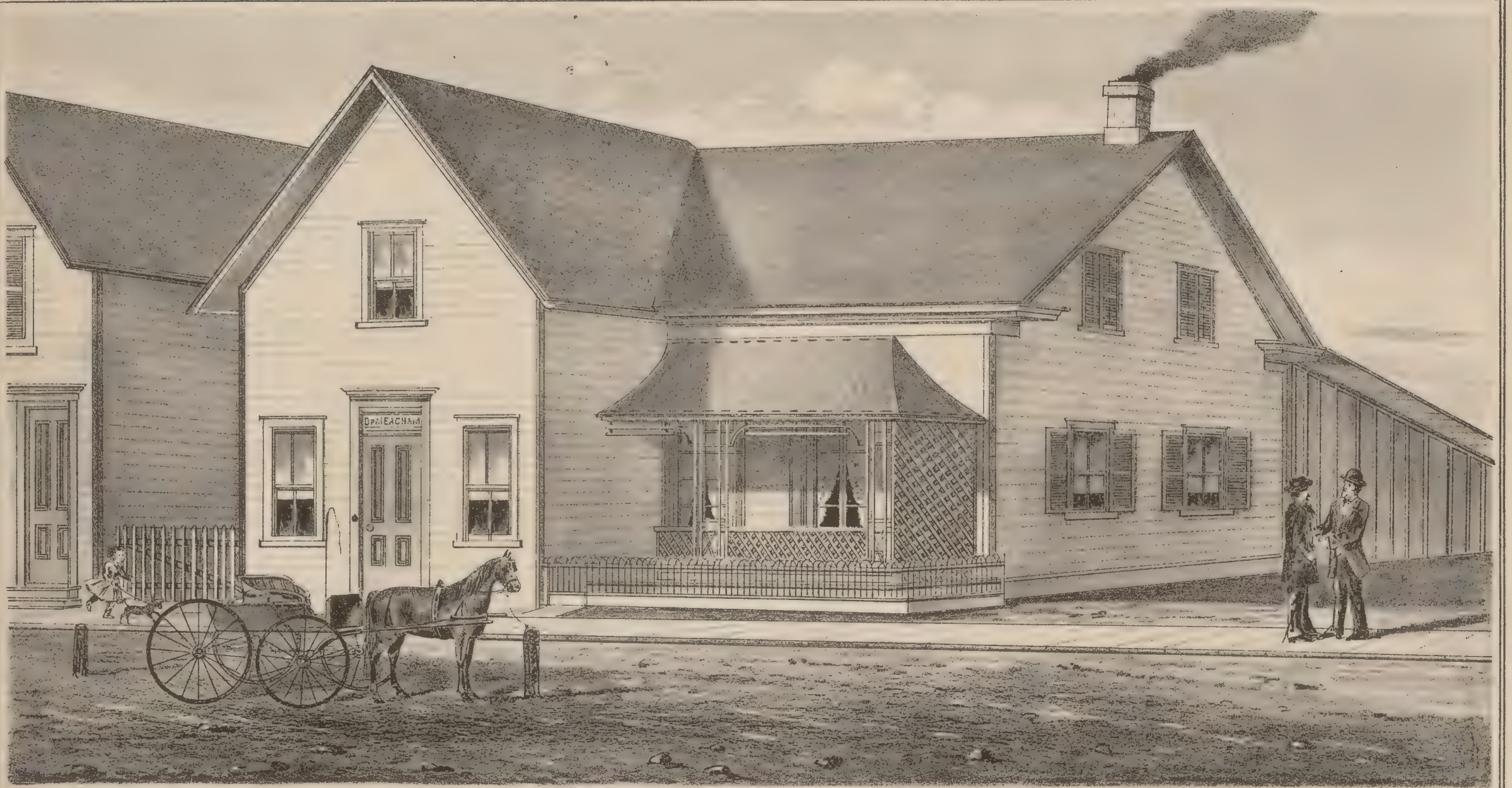


FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN WILLIAMSON, HARROWSMITH, PORTLAND TP. ONT.

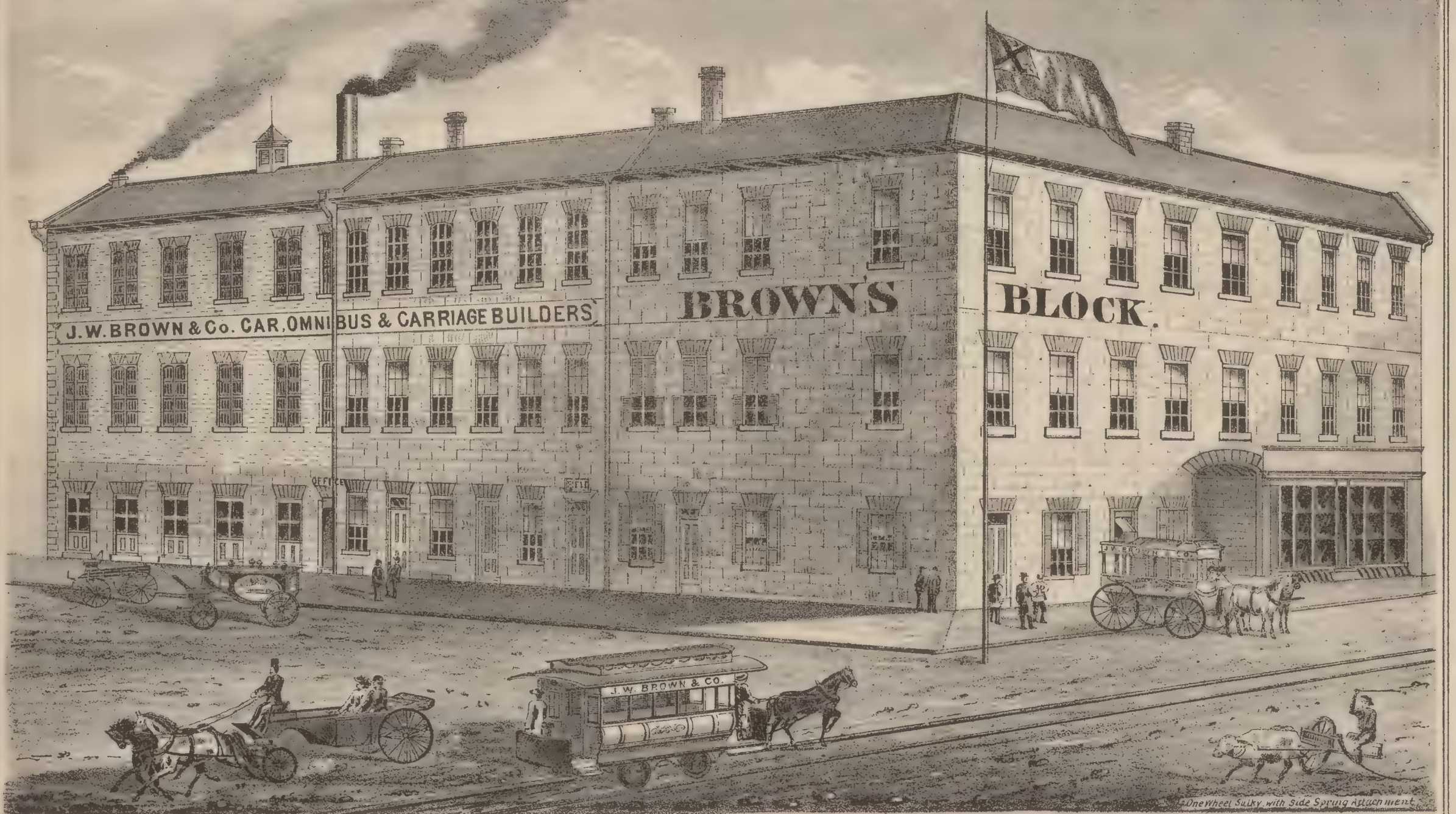


FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN SIGSWORTH, PORTLAND TWP ONTARIO.





RESIDENCE OF DR. MEACHAM ODESSA.



J.W. BROWN & CO. OMNIBUS, STREET CAR & CARRIAGE BUILDERS, PRINCESS ST. COR. OF BARRY, KINGSTON CITY, ONT.



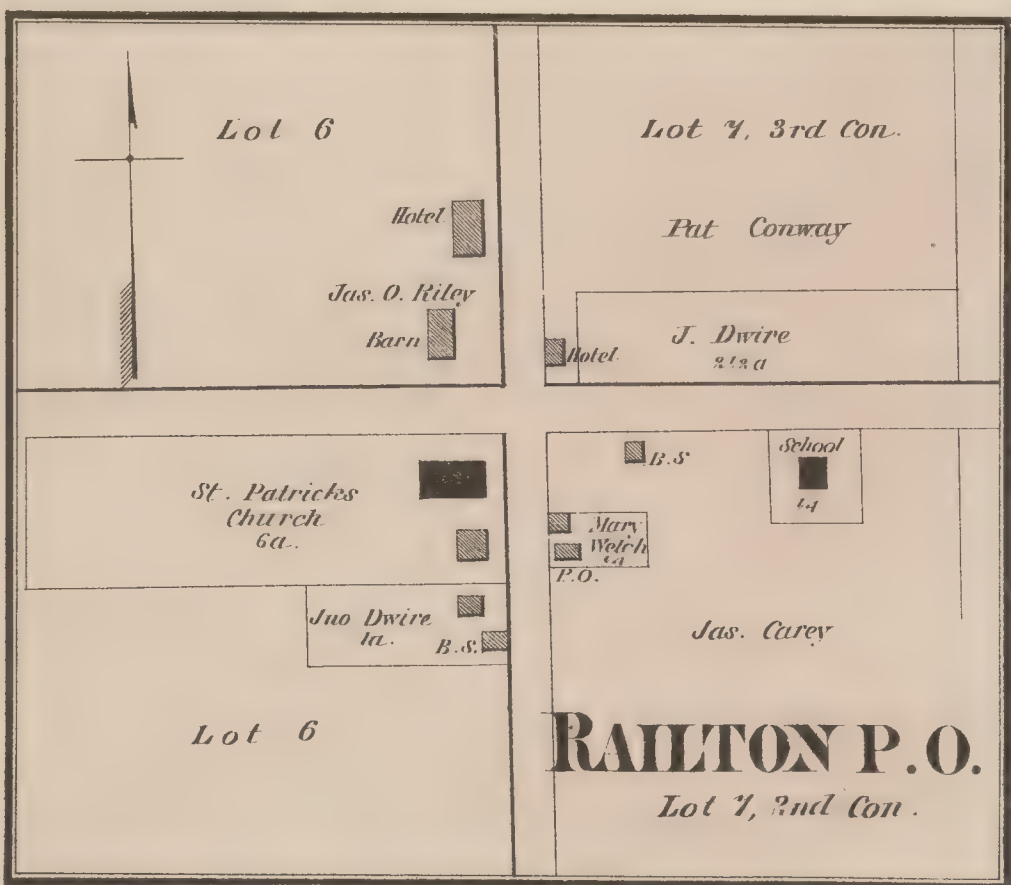
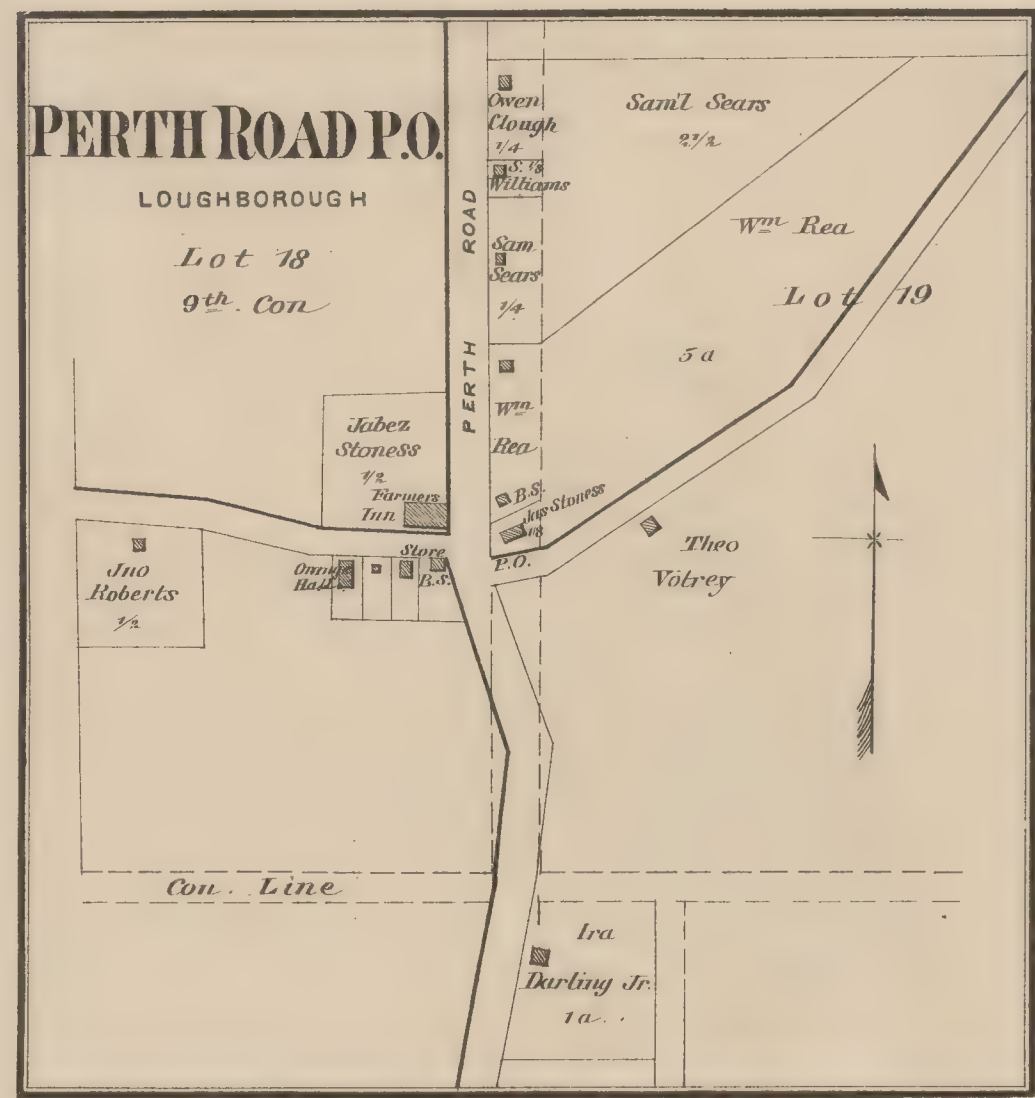
MRS. P. W. FREEMAN



P. W. FREEMAN.

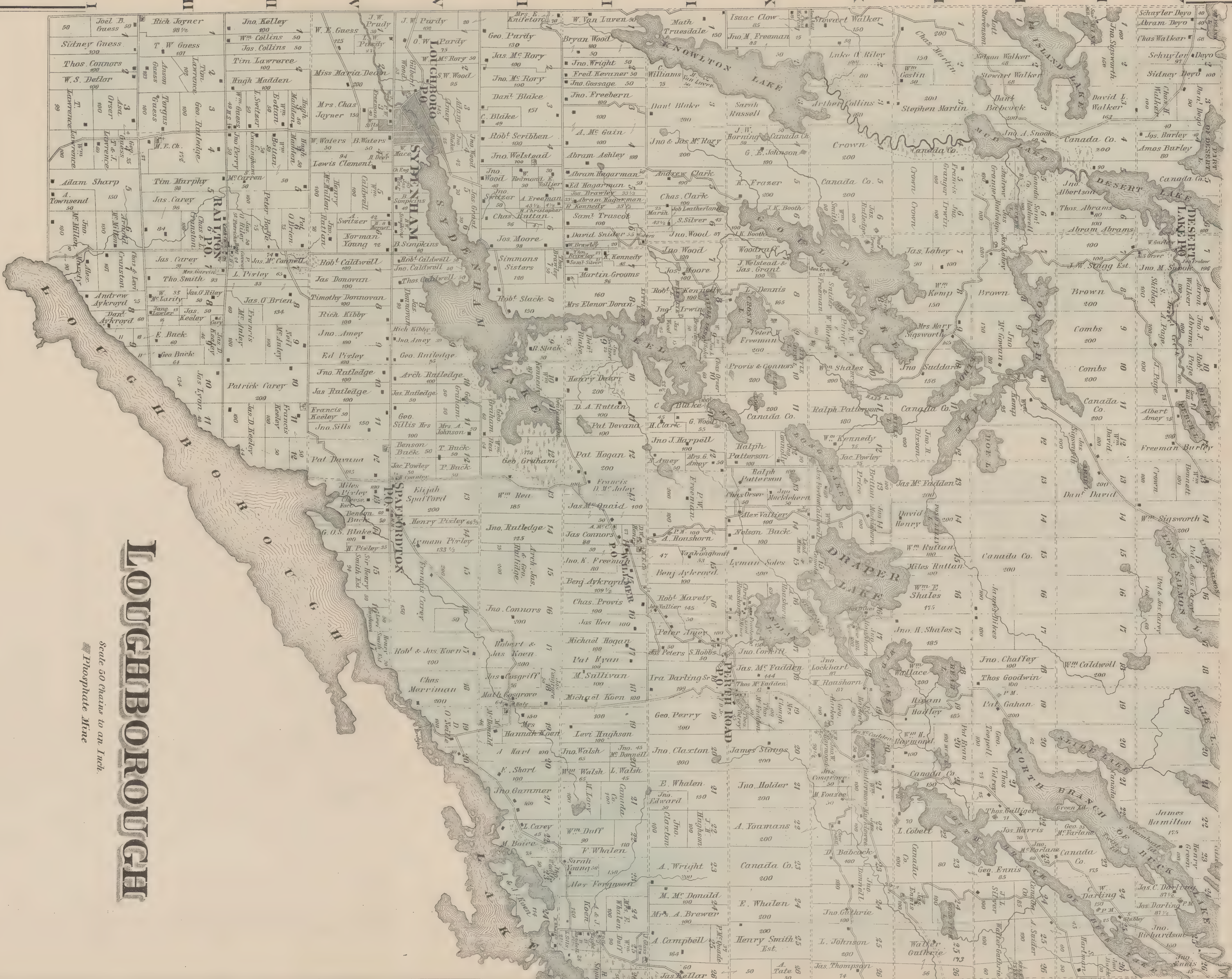


VILLAGE RESIDENCE OF P. W. FREEMAN, SYDENHAM, LOUGHBOROUGH TP. ONTARIO.



LOUGHBOROUGH

Scale 50 Chains to an Inch.
Phosphate Mine





FARM RESIDENCE OF PETER MILLER, NAPANEE MILLS, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF MILO HUFFMAN, CAMDEN TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. B. WEES, CENTREVILLE, CAMDEN TWP. ONTARIO.

HOWE ISLAND

Scale 40 chains to an inch

Note: "L" signifies Lease





THE PLATT CHEESE FACTORY ON REAR OF FARM

FARM RESIDENCE OF B. & P. PLATT, ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONTARIO, CONSISTING OF 1100 ACRES

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA, BUILT IN THE YEAR 1792.

1. SITE OF OLD SAW MILL
2. CHEESE FACTORY & TENANT HOUSE
3. OLD CHURCH
4. WHERE SIR JOHN MACDONALD SPENT HIS EARLY DAYS.

MARYSVILLE

WOLFE ISLAND

Scale 4 chs. to an inch





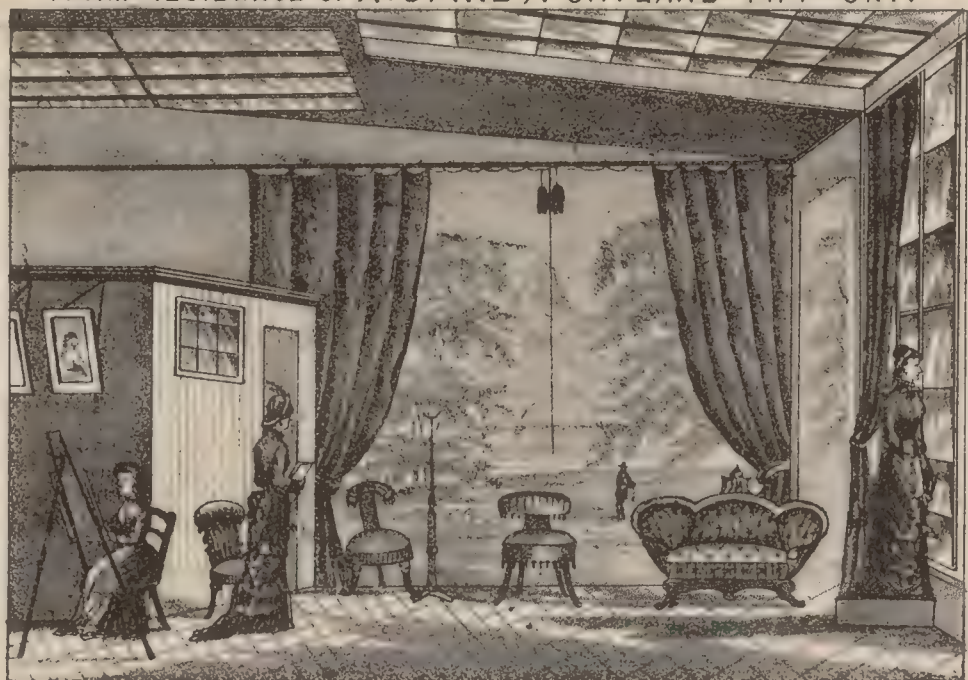
NEWBURGH TANNERY, PROPERTY OF WILLIAM DEY, NEWBURGH, ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF A. SPIKE, PORTLAND TWP. ONT.



400 ACRES, PROPERTY OF N. W. HARRIS, CAMDEN TP. ONT. FOR SALE.



INTERIOR OF HULETT'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, NAPANEE, ONT.



WESTBROOK P.O., RESIDENCE OF A. BRIDGE, WESTBROOK, ONT.

STORRINGTON

Scale 50 Ch's to an inch





FARM RESIDENCE OF ALLAN BOND, STORRINGTON TP. ONT.



DAILY NEWS BUILDING



FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM DUFF, STORRINGTON TP. ONTARIO.



MRS. JOHN BAKER



THE LATE JOHN BAKER.



"ELM WOOD" FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN BAKER, KINGSTON TW'P, ONT.

KINGSTON

Scale 50 chains to an inch

S T O R R I N G T O N

COLLINS LAKE

ELGINBURG

GLENBURNE P.O.

SHARPTON P.O.

GLENVALE

WESTBROOK P.O.

CATARAUGUS

COLLINS LAKE

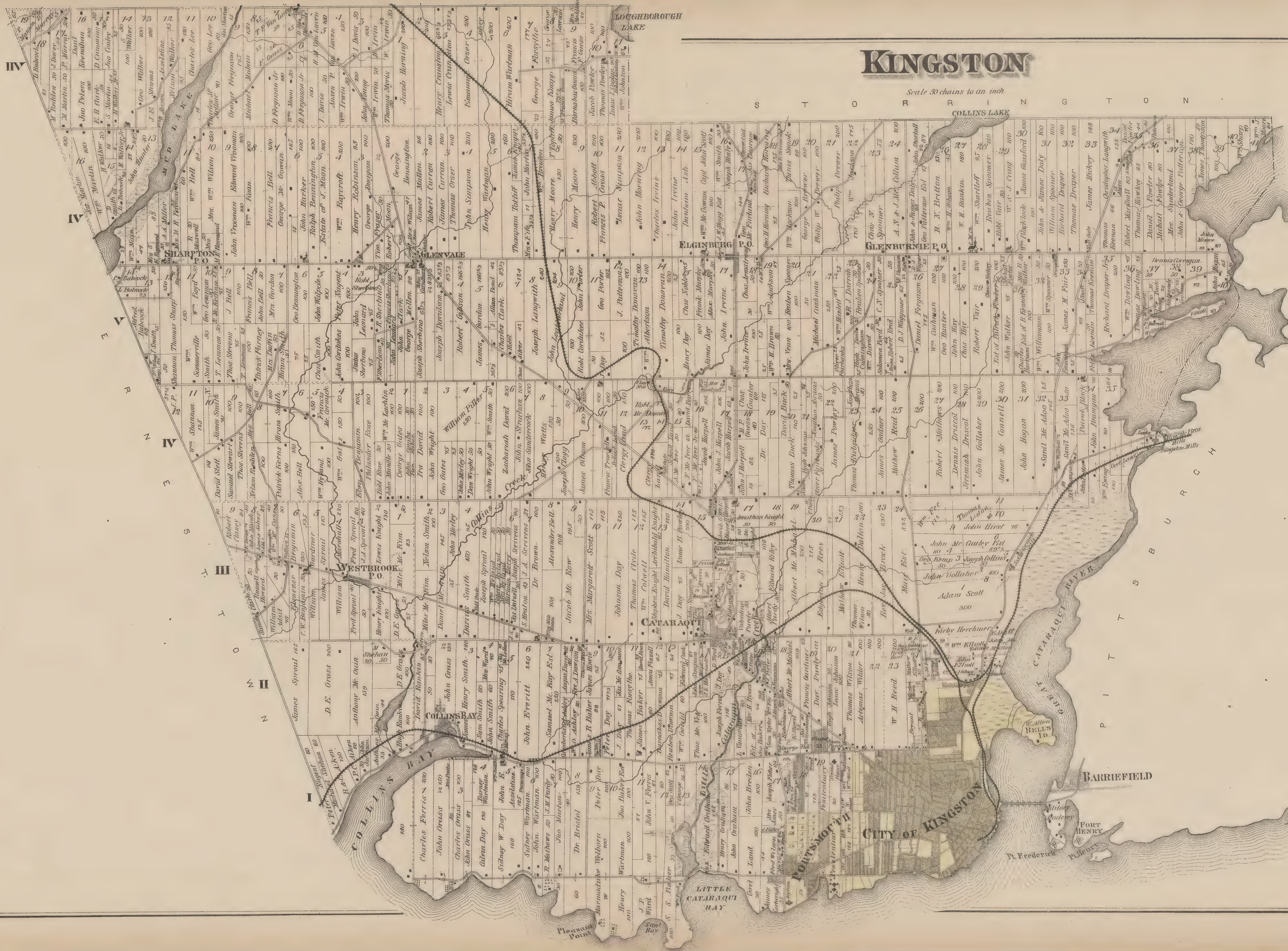
CITY OF KINGSTON

BARRIEFIELD

FORT HENRY

LITTLE CATARAUGUS BAY

Pleasant Point





"BAY VIEW" FARM RESIDENCE OF H. RANKIN, COLLINS BAY, KINGSTON TWP., ONTARIO.



"ELM GROVE" FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES GIBSON, KINGSTON TWP., ONT.



"GLEN COE" MILL PROPERTY & RESIDENCE OF ROBT. T. M^C DONNELL, KINGSTON TWP., ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES GRANT ESQ., LOUGHBOROUGH TWP. ONT.



JAMES GRANT.

John Smith
PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL
JOB PRINTER
 KING STREET KINGSTON, ONT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING
 EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT THE
 LOWEST RATES.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF T.C. STARK, PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.
 RAISER OF DURHAM CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP & BERKSHIRE PIGS.



RESIDENCE OF REV. JAMES BROCK
 KINGSTON CITY, ONT.



F.S. RICHARDSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
 NAPANEE ONT.

PITTSBURGH

Scale 50 Chains to one Inch





"WOODLANDS" RESIDENCE OF MRS. GRANVILLE MOYLE, KINGSTON, KINGSTON TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF D. FOWLER, ARTIST, AMHERST ISLAND, ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH FISHER, KINGSTON TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF HENRY WILMOT, PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. WHITNEY, PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. CLARK, CAMDEN TWP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM DUNN, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WM. J. DELMAGE, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.N. & A. AMEY, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH BROWN ESQ. MOSCOW, CAMDEN TWP. ONT.

Scale 50 chains to an inch

Parcels marked "T" belong to Mrs. Torres (Trustee /
" " "L" " " Leslie Est.
" " "A" " " Mrs. Allen (Trustee)
The above are leased for long terms to parties whose names
appear on map.





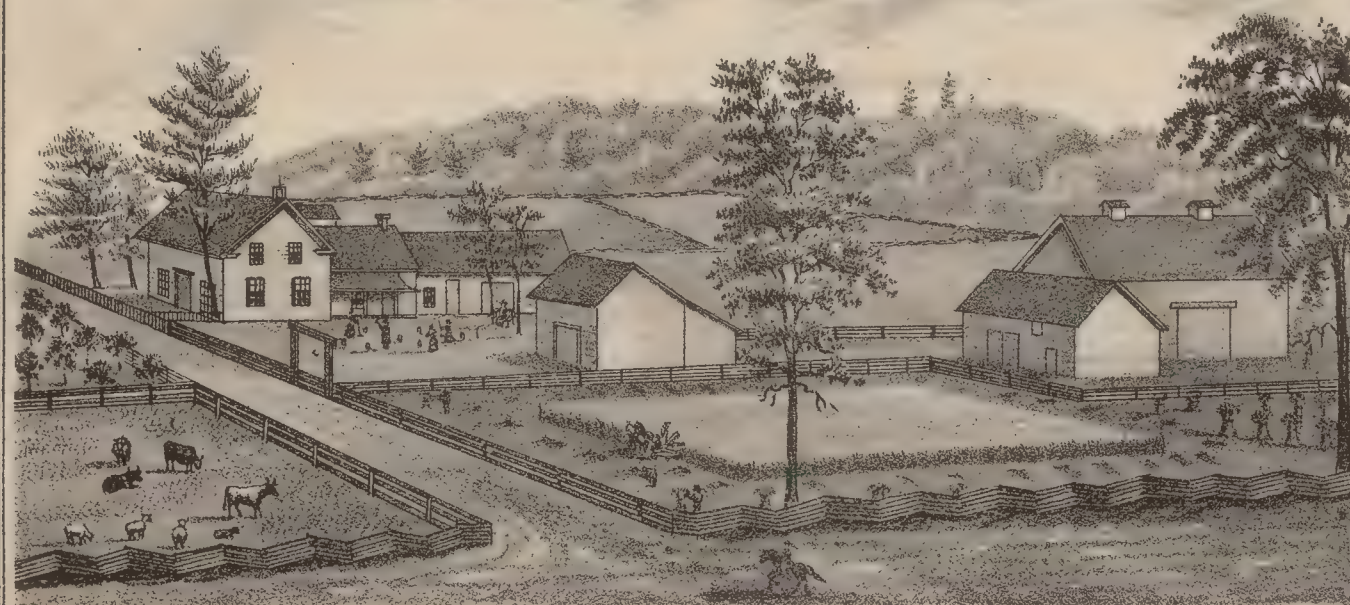
MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA,
CORNER OF KING & WILLIAM ST'S KINGSTON, ONT'O



FARM RESIDENCE OF LEWIS H. STOVER, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



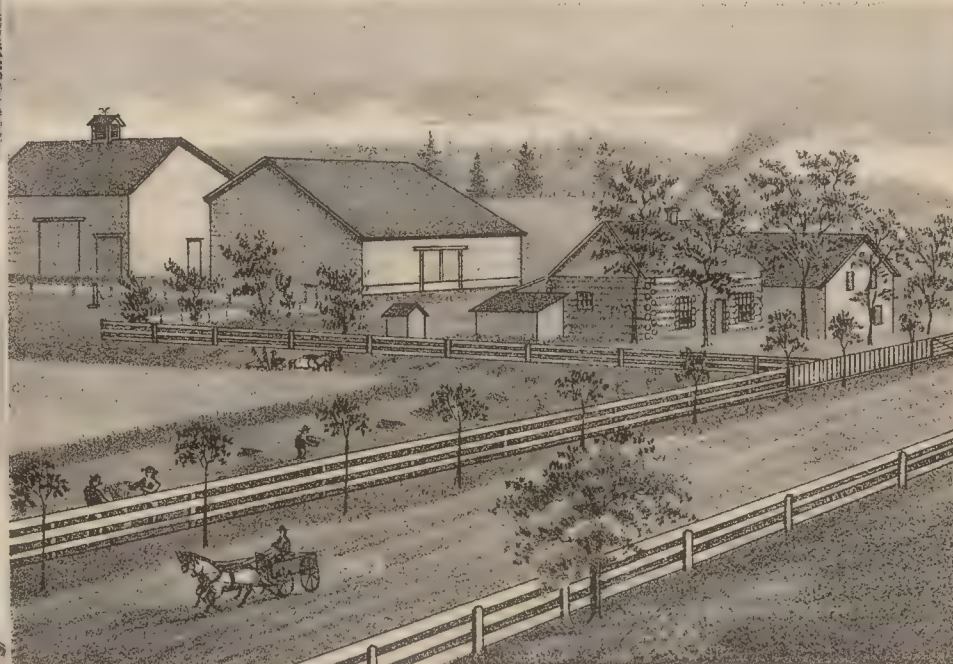
FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN & G.N. LUCAS, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF L. LOTT, CAMDEN TW'P. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JACOB P. CLANCY, CAMDEN TW'P. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.B. LUCAS, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF E.C. BELL, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



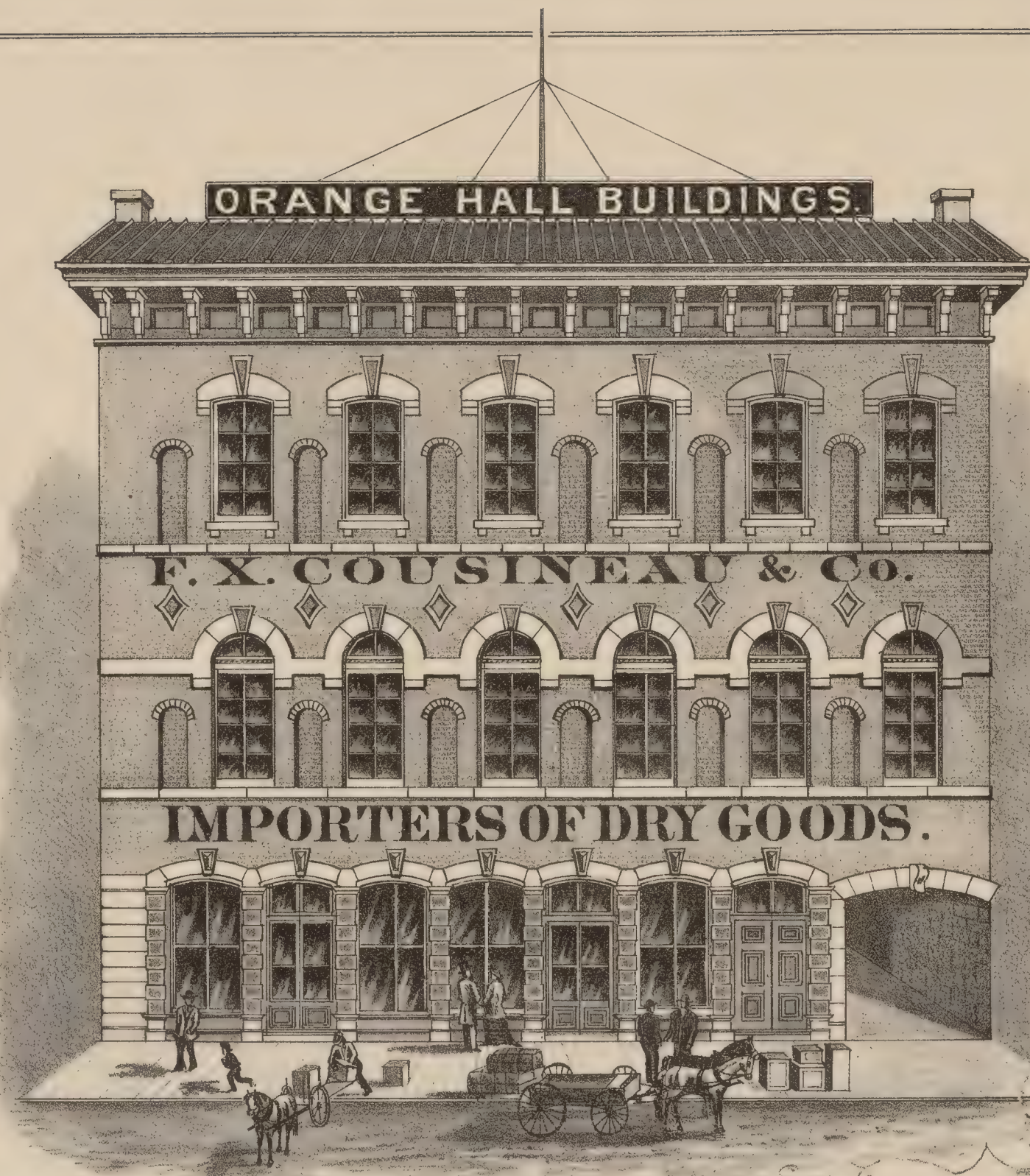
FARM RESIDENCE OF EDWARD AMEY, CAMDEN TP. ONT.





F. X. COUSINEAU ESQ.

For Sketch of his commercial life
See Page Nineteen.



FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

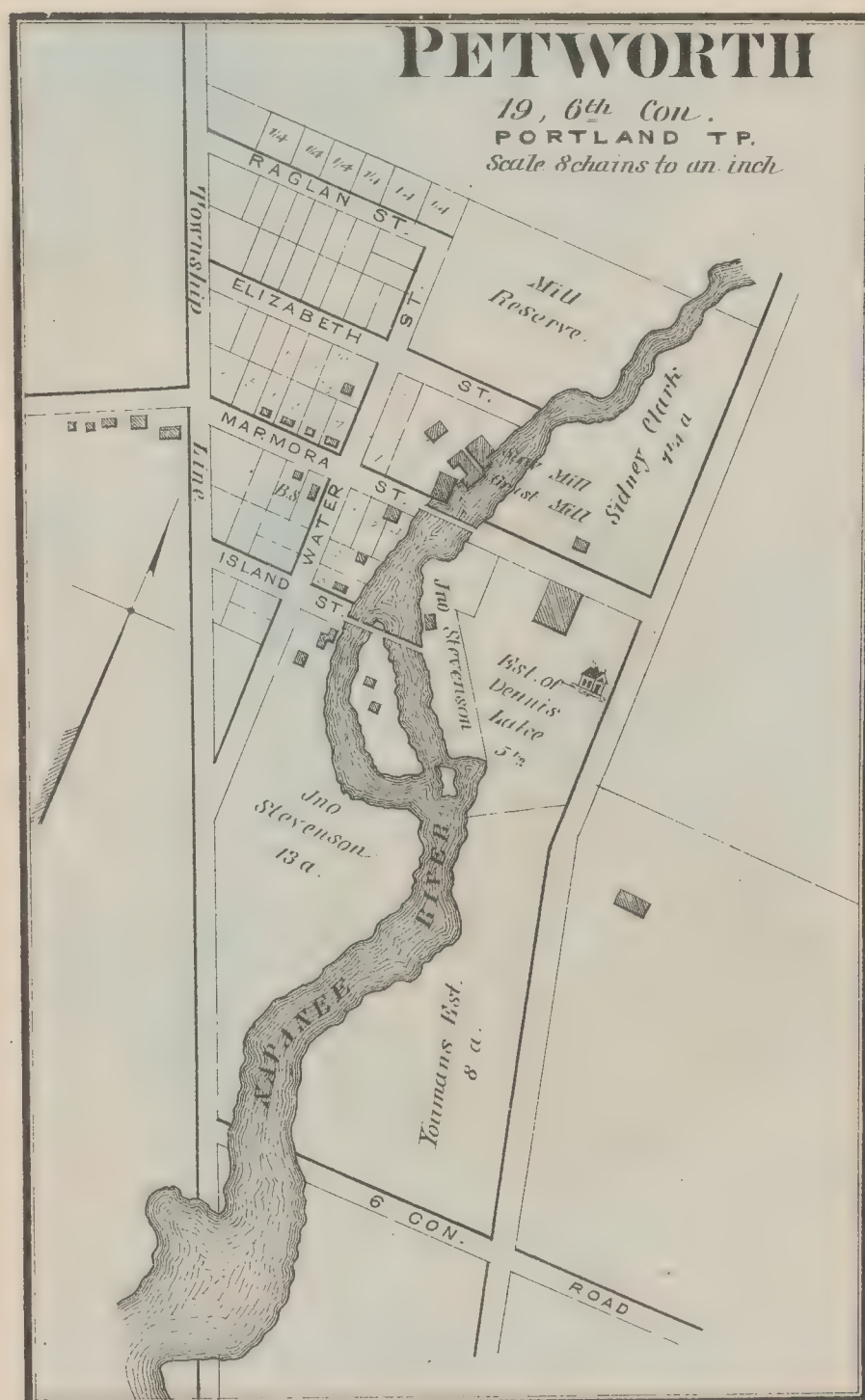
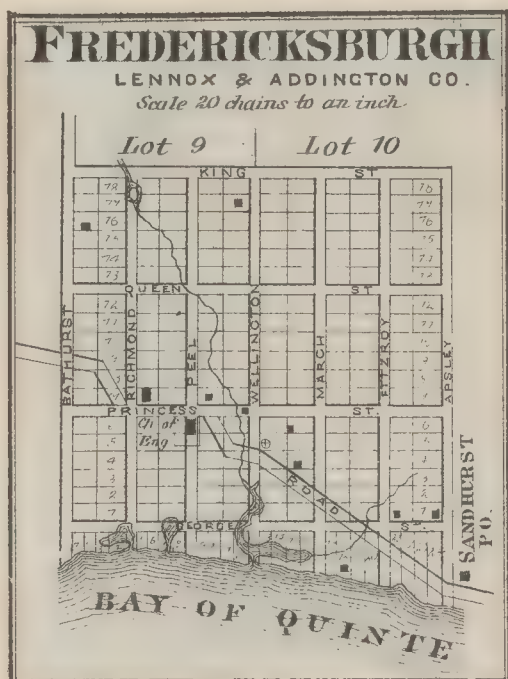
CALL AT
F. X. COUSINEAU'S,

THE GREAT BENEFactor OF THE PUBLIC

ORANGE HALL BUILDINGS

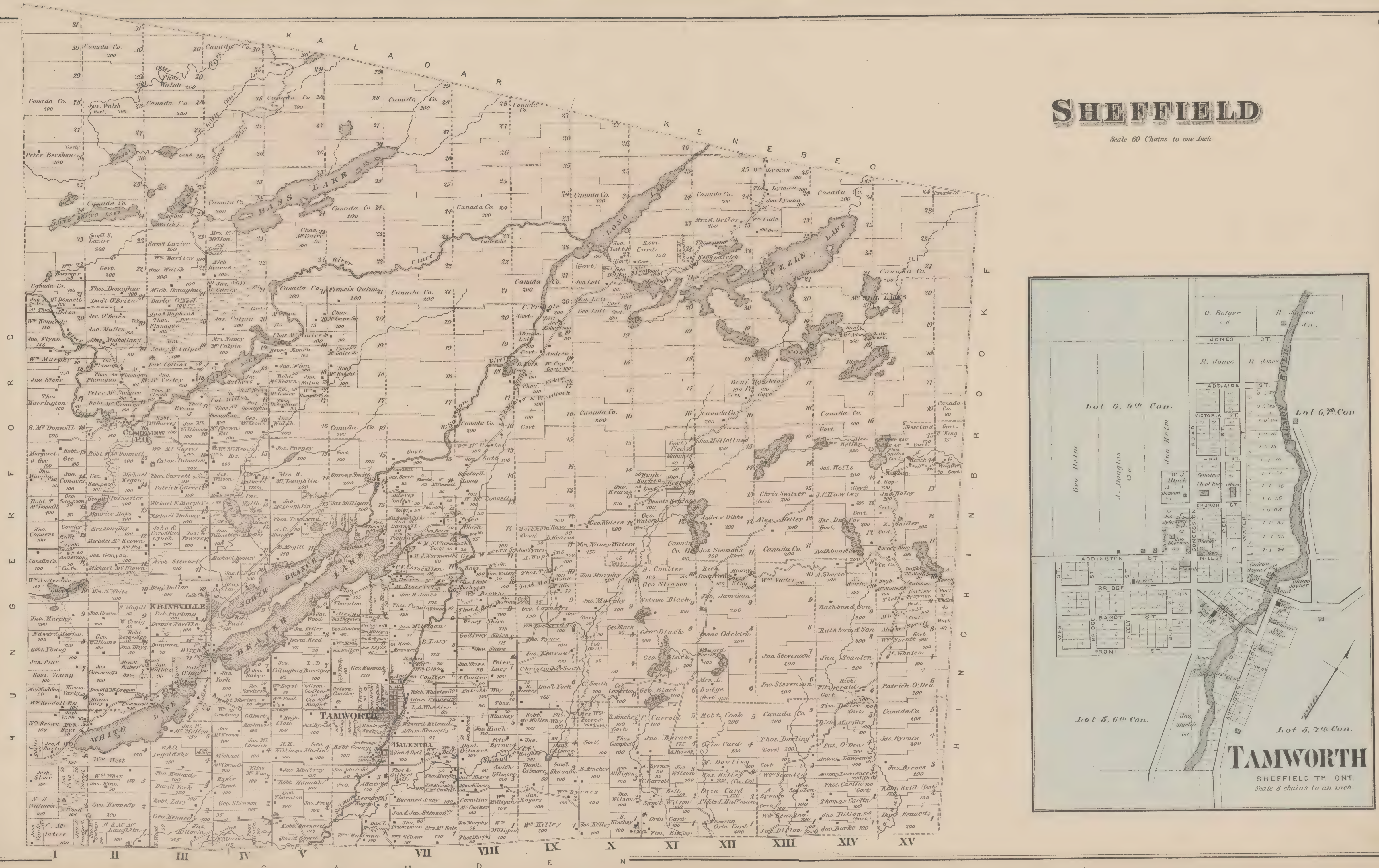
ALSO THE FARMERS FRIEND

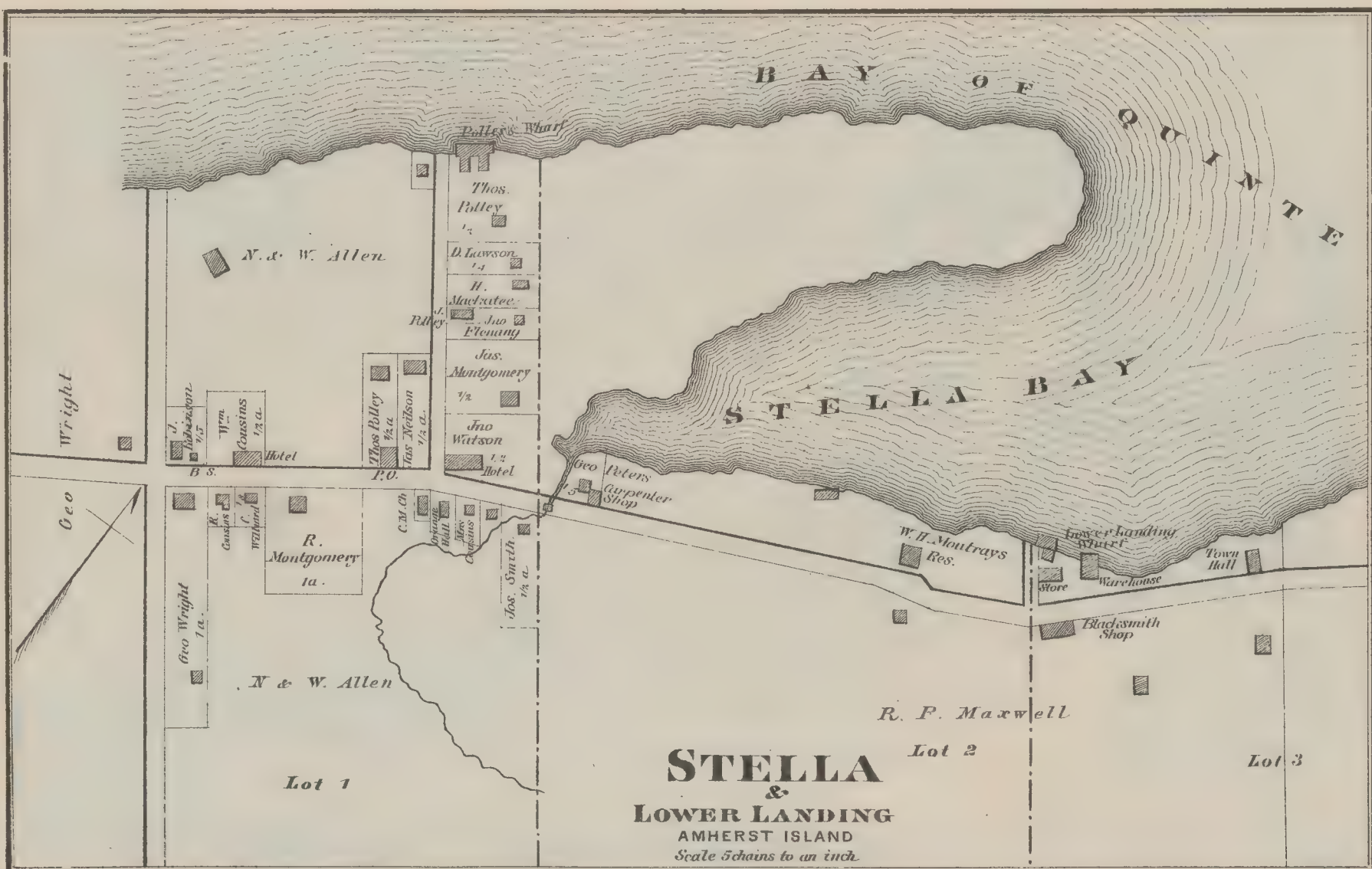
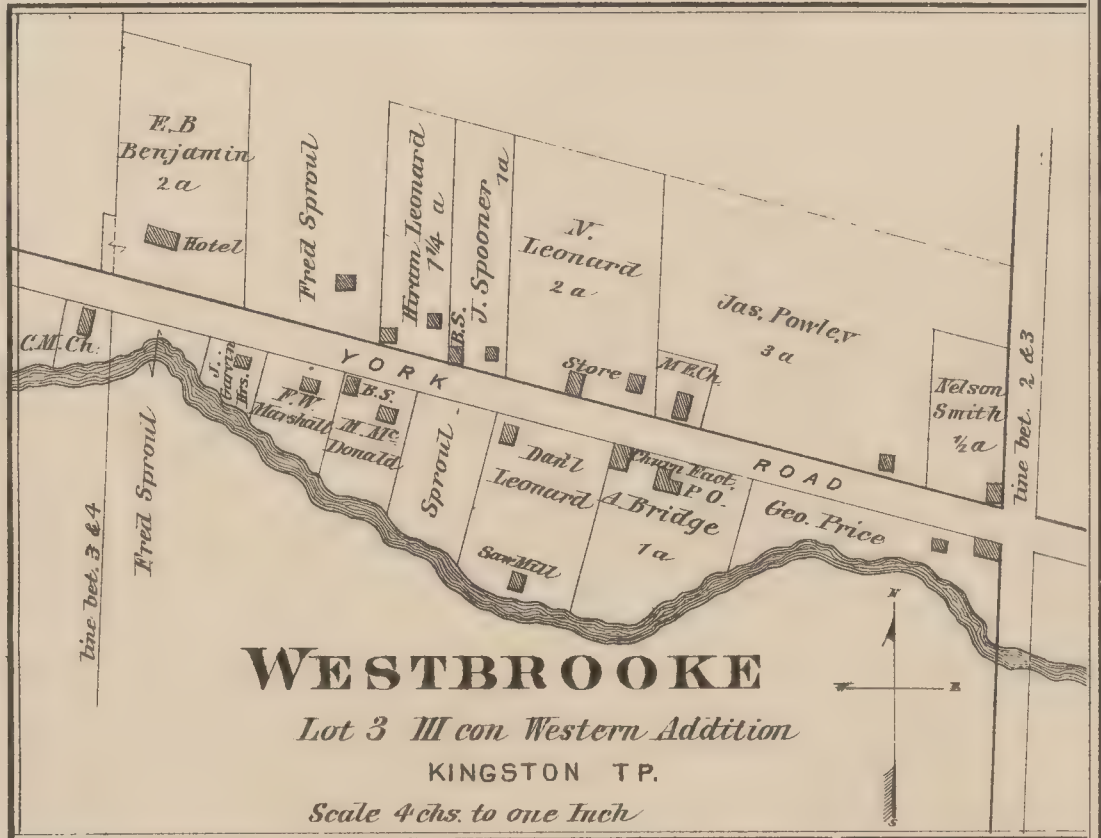
Princess St. Kingston Ont.



SHEFFIELD

Scale 60 Chains to one Inch







"RICHMOND FARM"
RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS VAN DE BOGART, RICHMOND TP. ONTARIO.

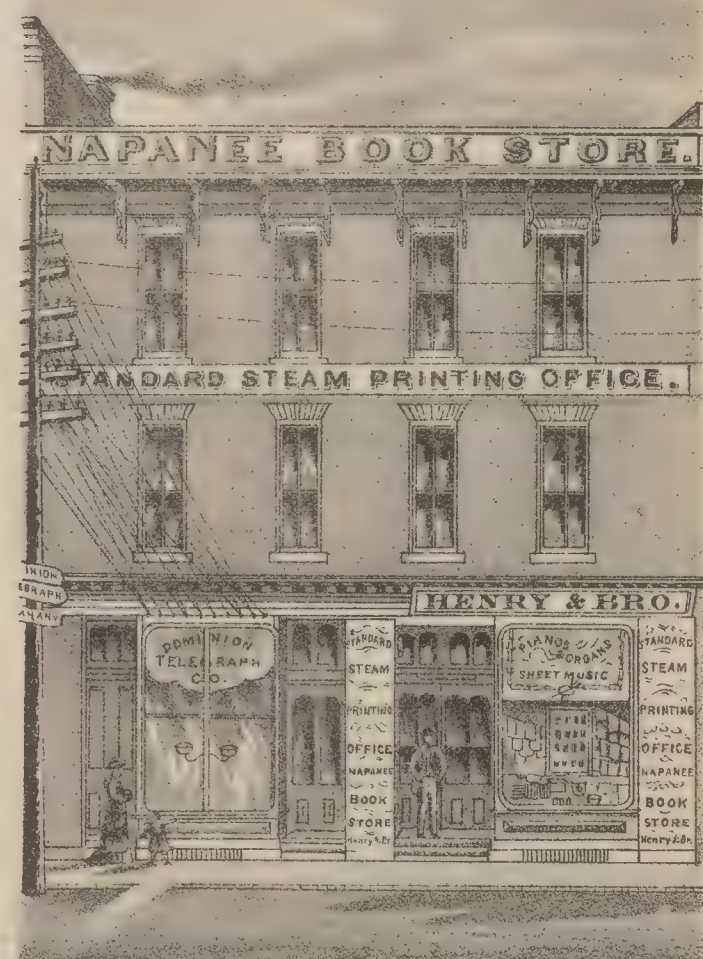


INTERIOR OF FRED. CHINNECK'S JEWELRY STORE, NAPANEE, ONT.





FARM RESIDENCE OF WM. PETERSON ESQ. ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.



HENRY & BRO. NAPANEE



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.H. TRUMPOUR, ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.



MANUFACTORY & WARE ROOMS
OF
J. GIBBARD & SON,
NAPANEE, ONT.

For history of Business see Page 19.



FARM RESIDENCE OF G. M. GERMAN, ESQ., ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.

NORTH AND SOUTH FREDERICKSBURGH & ADOLPHUSTOWN

Scale 50 chains to an inch
C. R. Allen, Surveyor

MILL POINT

R I C H M O N D

NAPANEE

M O H A W K I

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FARM RESIDENCE OF ELLIOTT WIGGINS, RICHMOND TWP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.C. CARSCALLAN, COUNCILOR, N.F. TWP., ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF W. & B. ROBINSON, ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.



INTERIOR, H.W. PERRY'S HARDWARE STORE, NAPANEE, ONT.



S.T. JOHN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, NAPANEE, ONT.



DENTAL ROOMS OF DR. CLARK, NAPANEE, ONT.
A.S. ASHLEY, ASSISTANT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.F. PARKS ESQ. N.E. TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF W.S. WILLIAMS, MAYOR OF NAPANEE ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF S.E. HAWLEY ESQ. ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONTARIO.



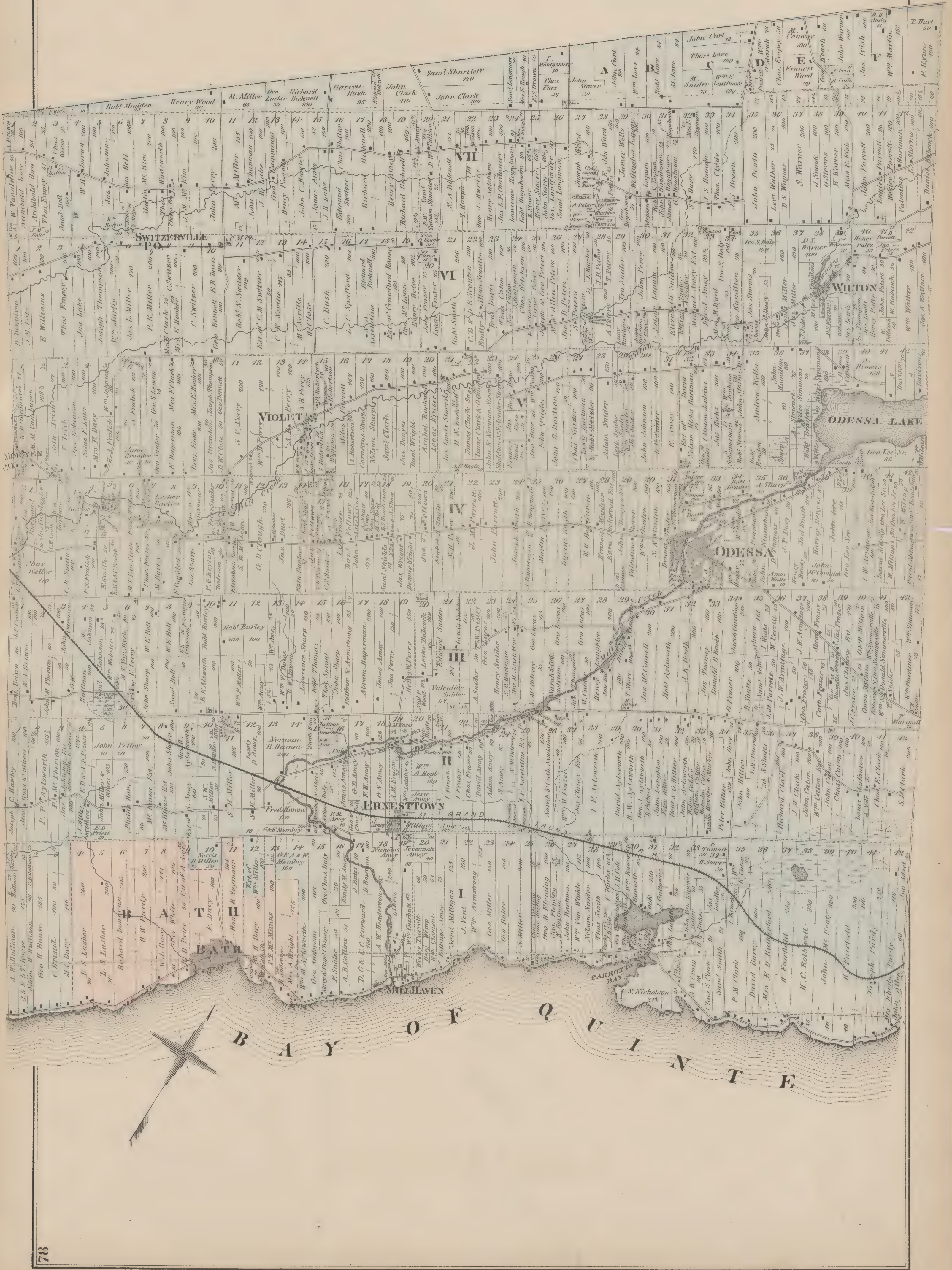
FARM RESIDENCE OF DAVID SIXSMITH ESQ.
RICHMOND TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF CHARLES SNIDER, ERNESTTOWN TW'P ONT.

ERNESTTOWN

Scale 50 Ch^s to one inch





RESIDENCE OF JEREMIAH SNIDER, WILTON, ONTARIO.



BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT & RESIDENCE OF S. J. WALKER, ODESSA, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES THOMPSON, WILTON ONT.
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER



RESIDENCE OF C. A. JENKINS, ERNESTTOWN Tp. ONT.



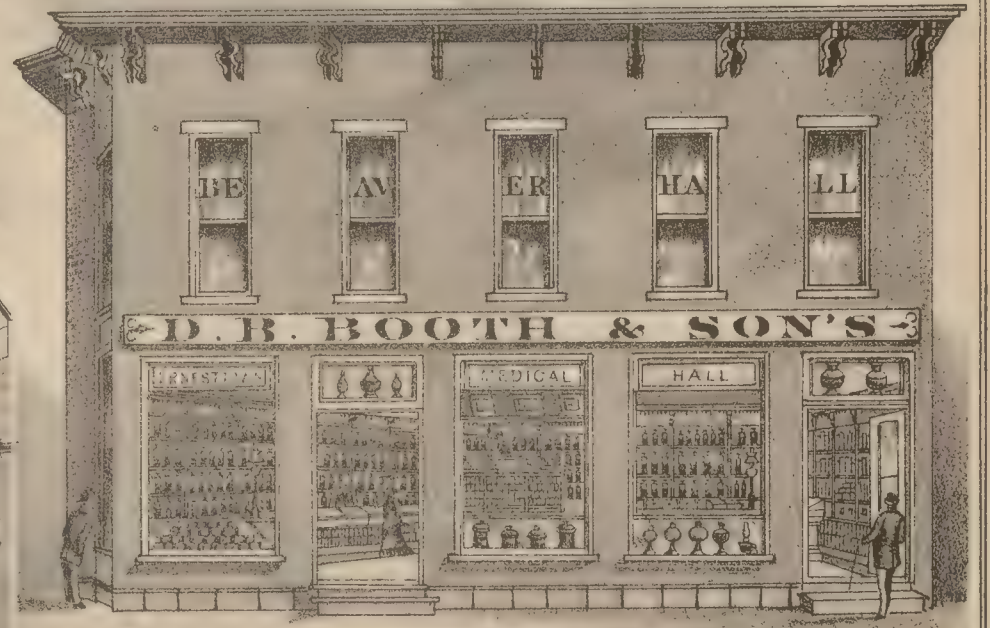
RESIDENCE OF ROBT STORMS, WILTON ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.F. AILSWORTH, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF C.R. ALLISON, S.F. TP. ONT.



ODESSA.



FARM RESIDENCE OF C.W. HUFFMAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



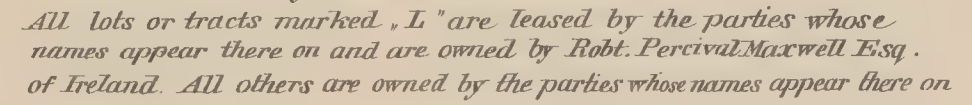
FARM RESIDENCE OF LAWRENCE SHARP, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF S. AMEY, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.M. CLARK, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.

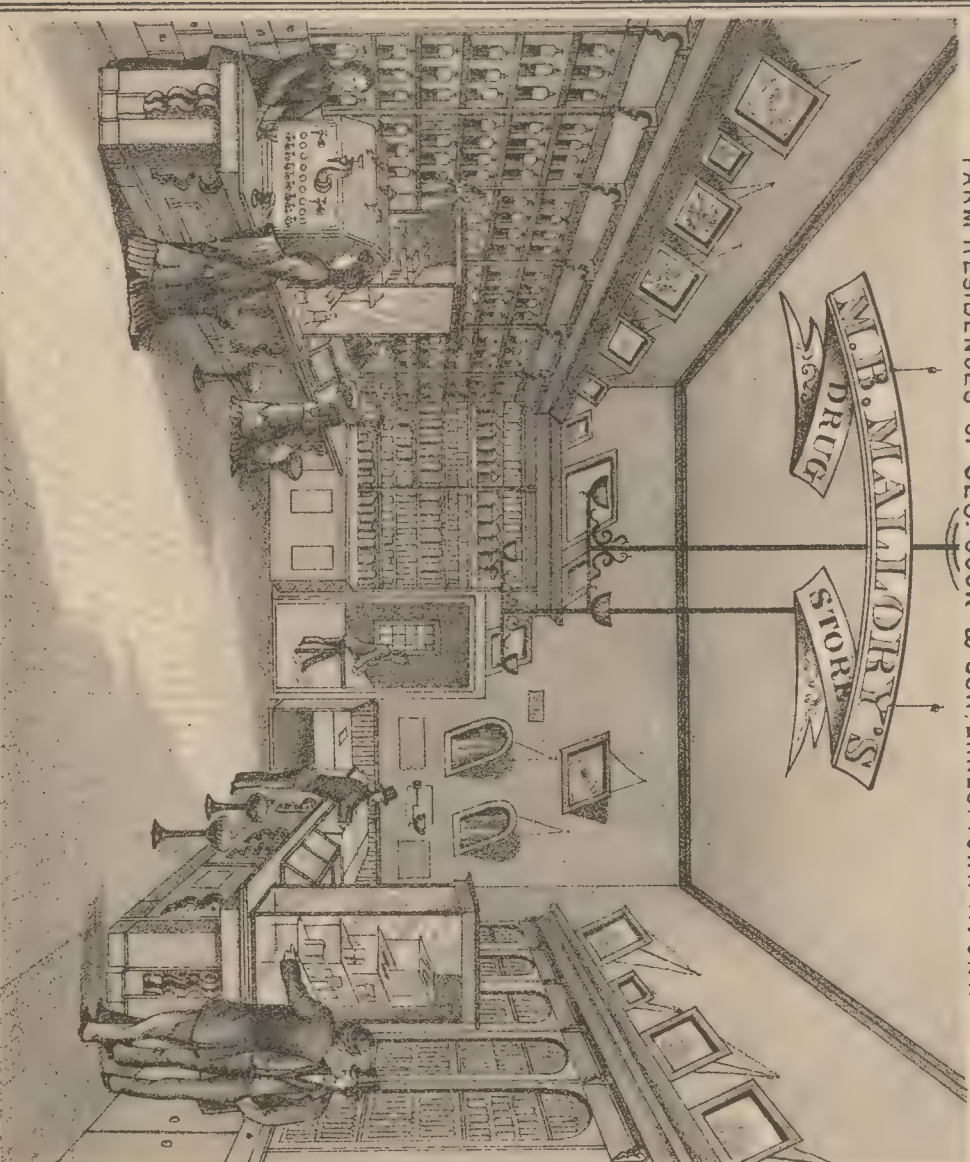




FARM RESIDENCE OF S.D. HARTMAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCES OF GEO. COOK & SON, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



M.B. MALLORY'S DRUG STORE, INTERIOR, NAPANEE, ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF W.R. DORAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.

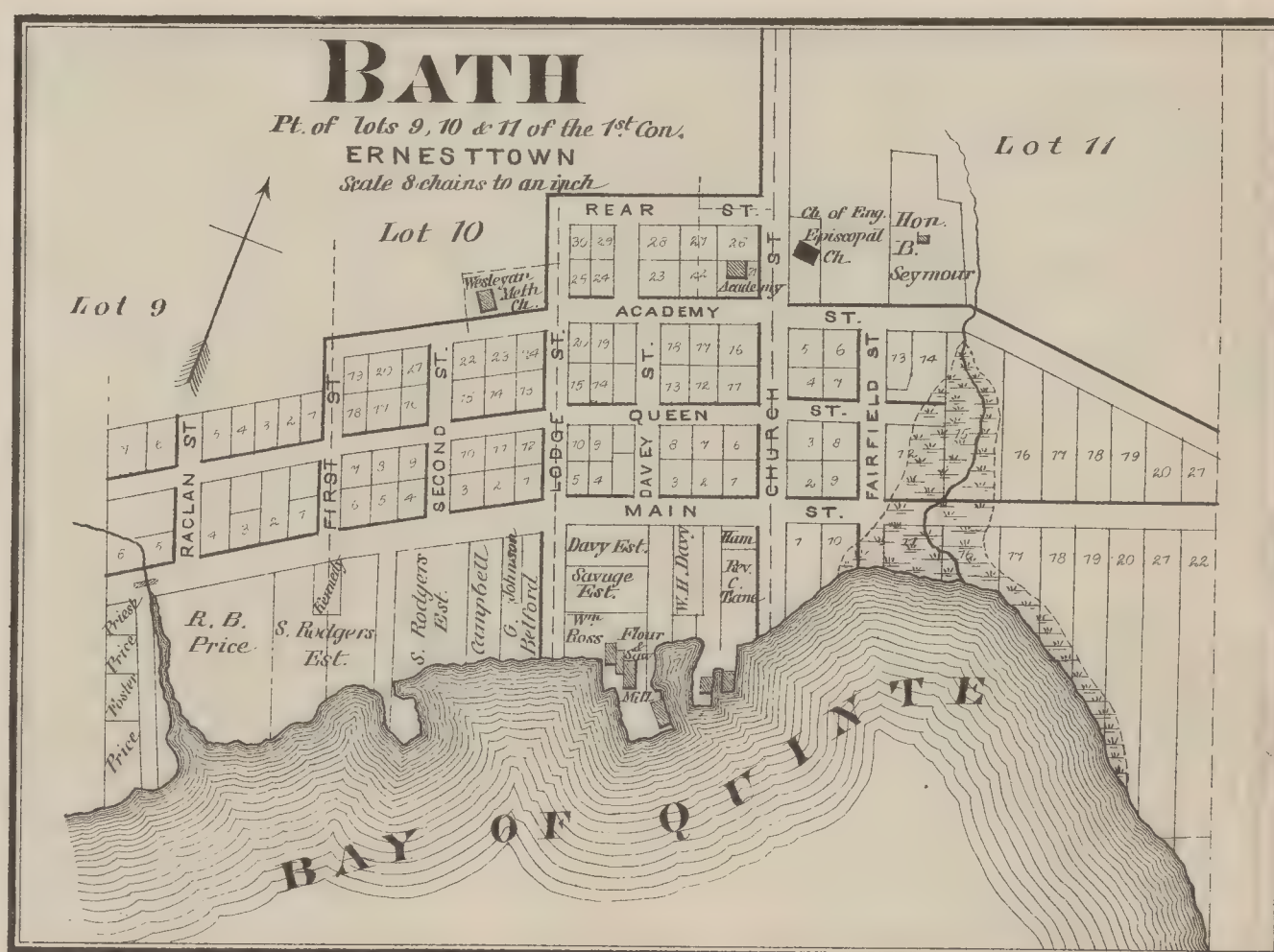


FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES WELLS, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.

FOR SALE.



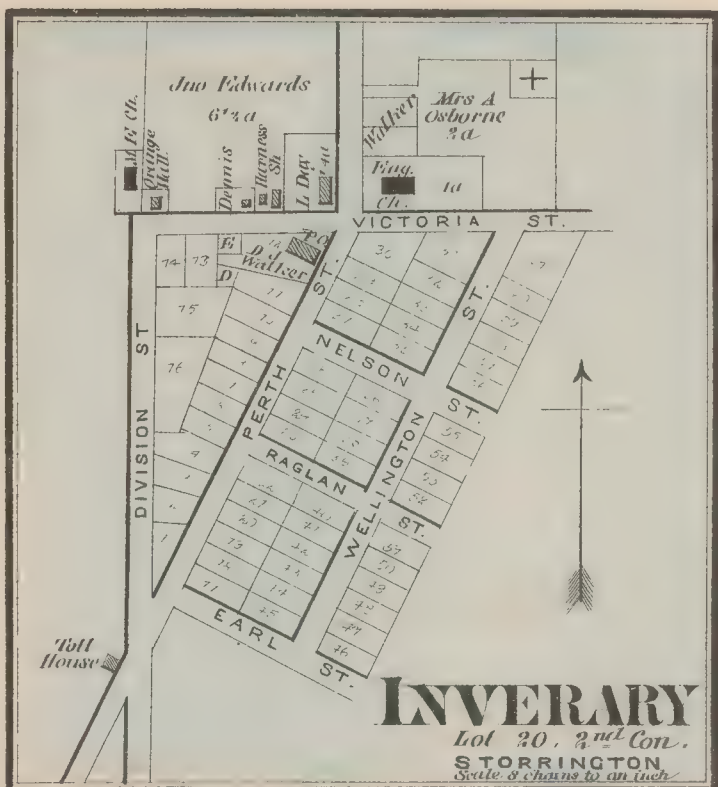
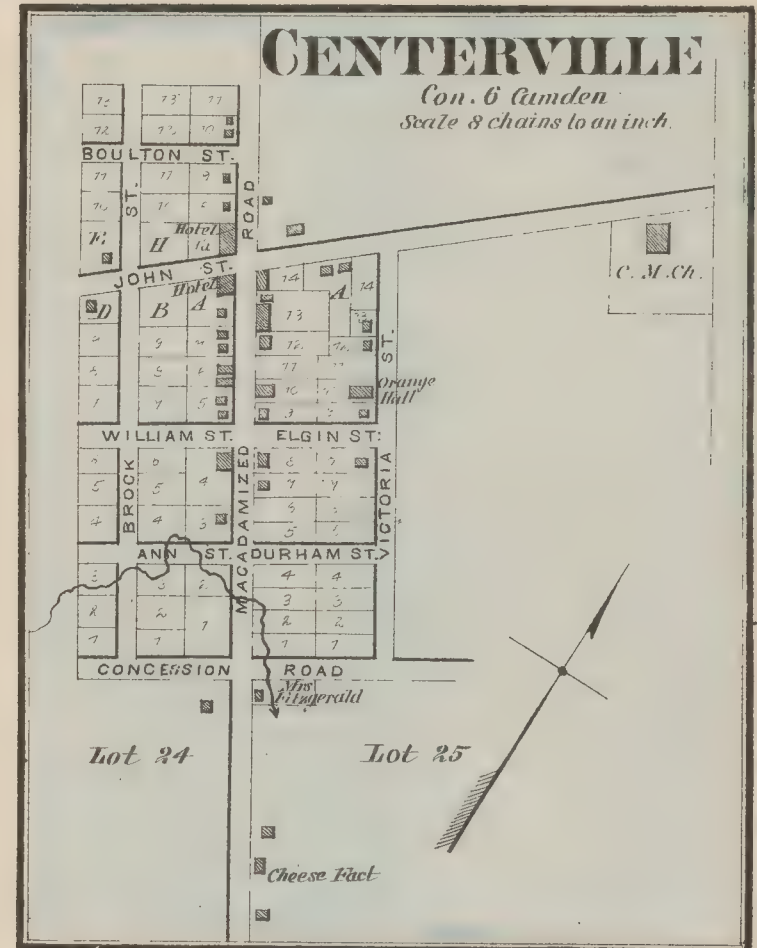
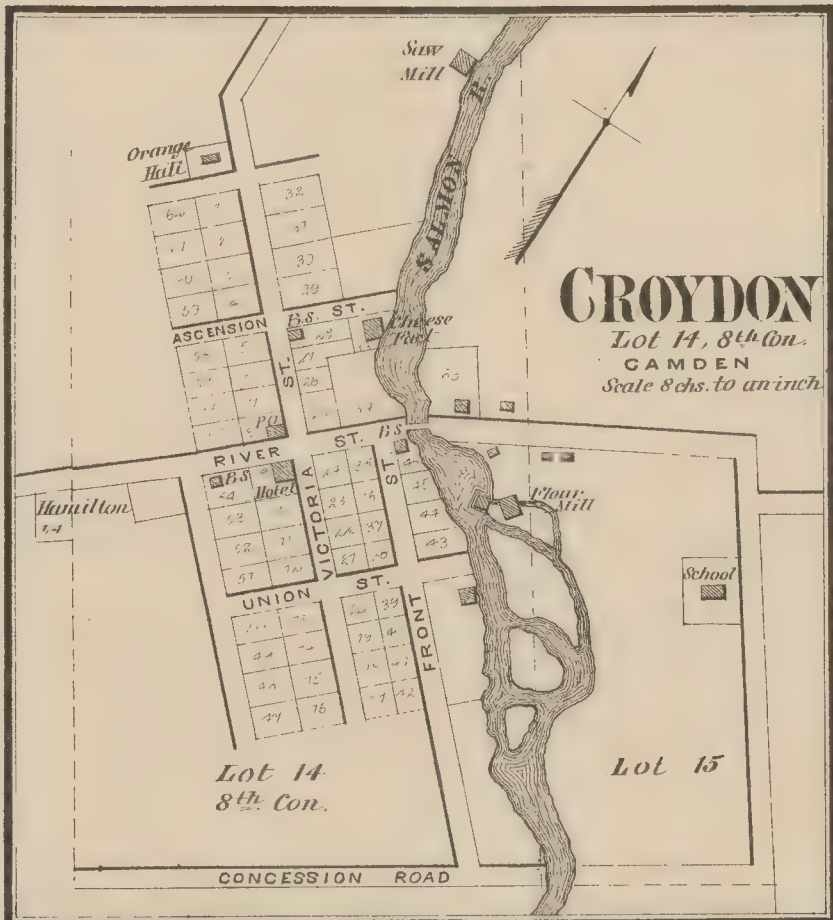
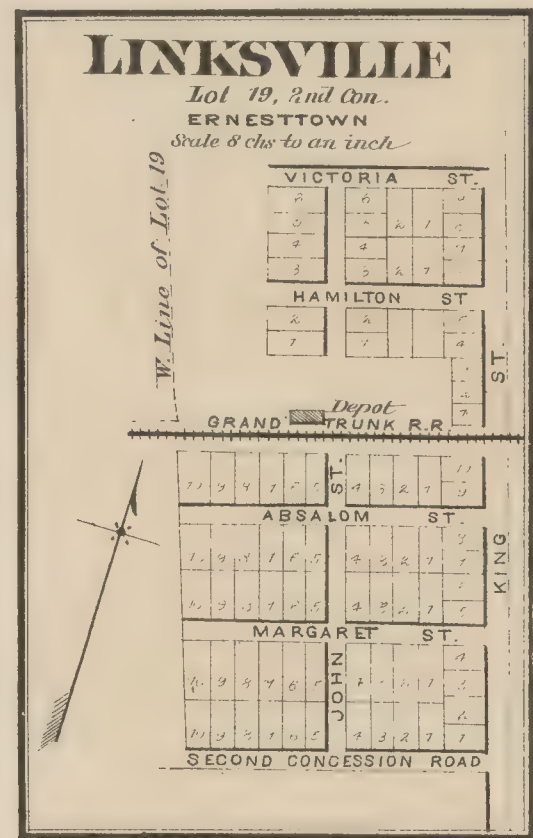
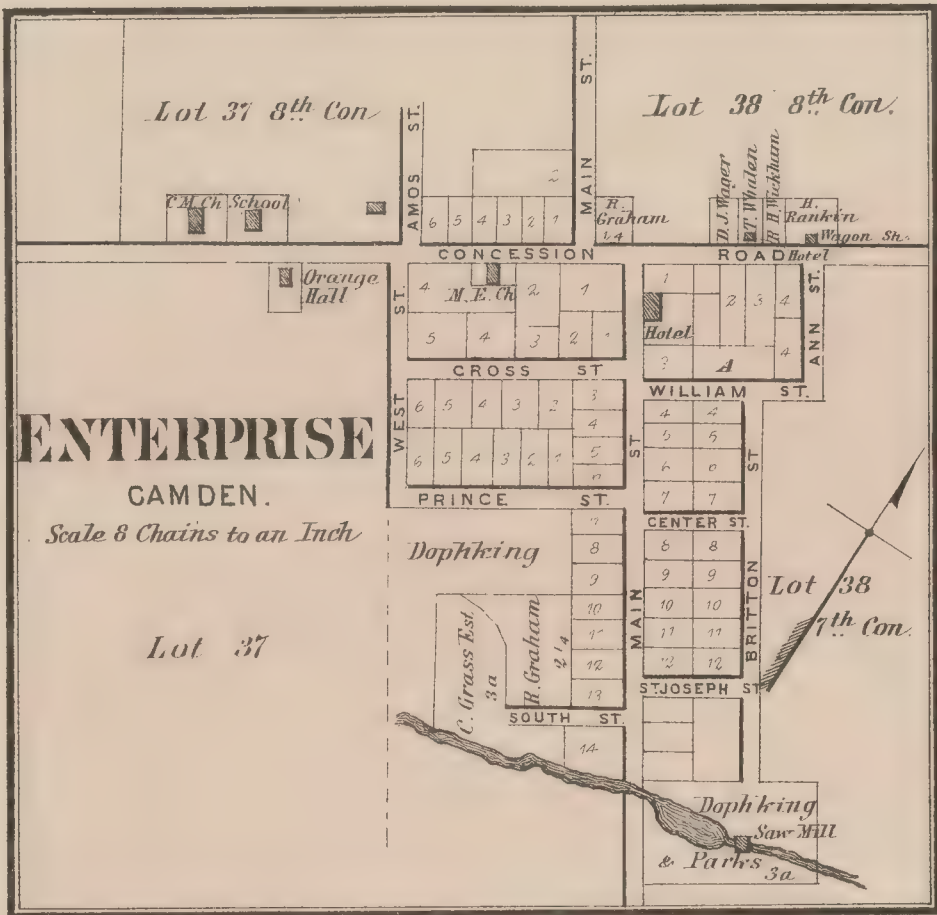
PROPERTY OF DONALD FRASER, ODESSA, ONTARIO.





Maple Grove

FARM RESIDENCES OF THE LATE JNO. ARMITAGE & SON, ERNESTTOWN TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.

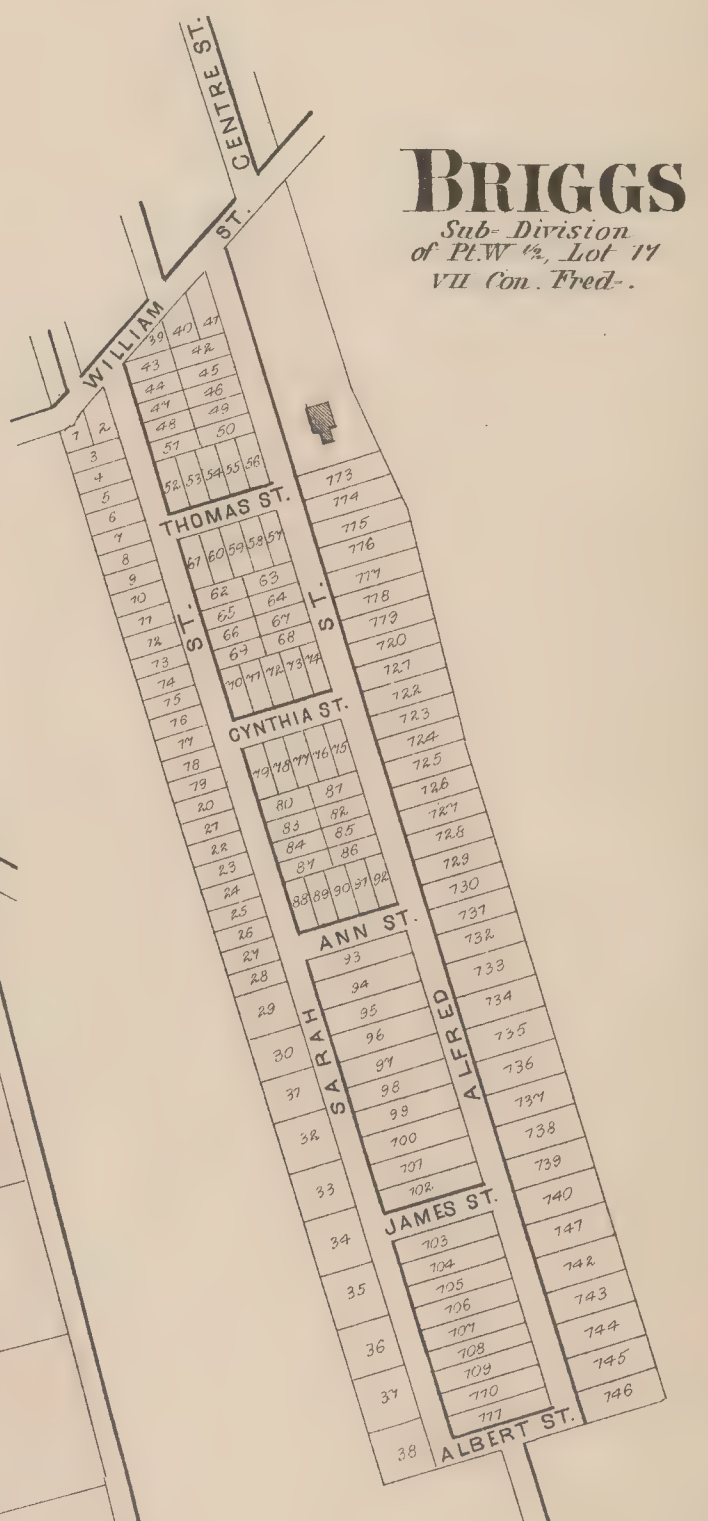




PARK LOTS
on lots 23 & 24, 2 Con. Scale 1/2 chains to an inch

CONCESSION		ROAD	
77	70	10	12
72	9	9	13
73	8	8	74
74	7	7	15
75	6	6	76
16	5	5	77
77	4	4	78
18	3	3	79
79	2	2	80
20	1	1	81

NAPANEE
COUNTY SEAT OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON
Scale 6 chains to an inch. C.R. Allen, Surveyor

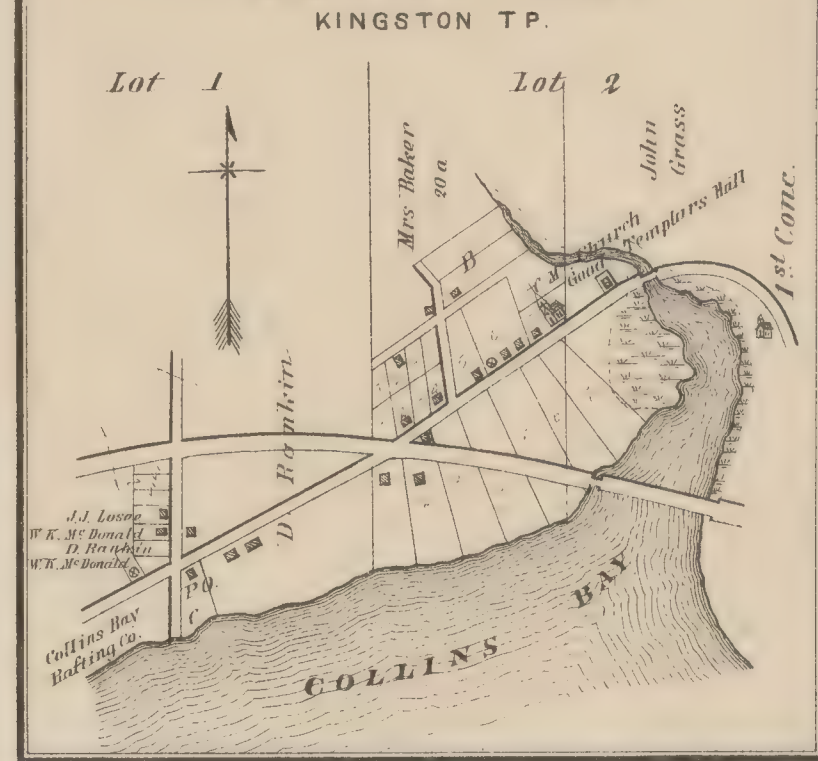


BRIGGS
Sub-Division
of P.W. Co., Lot 14
VII Con. Fred.

MILL HAVEN

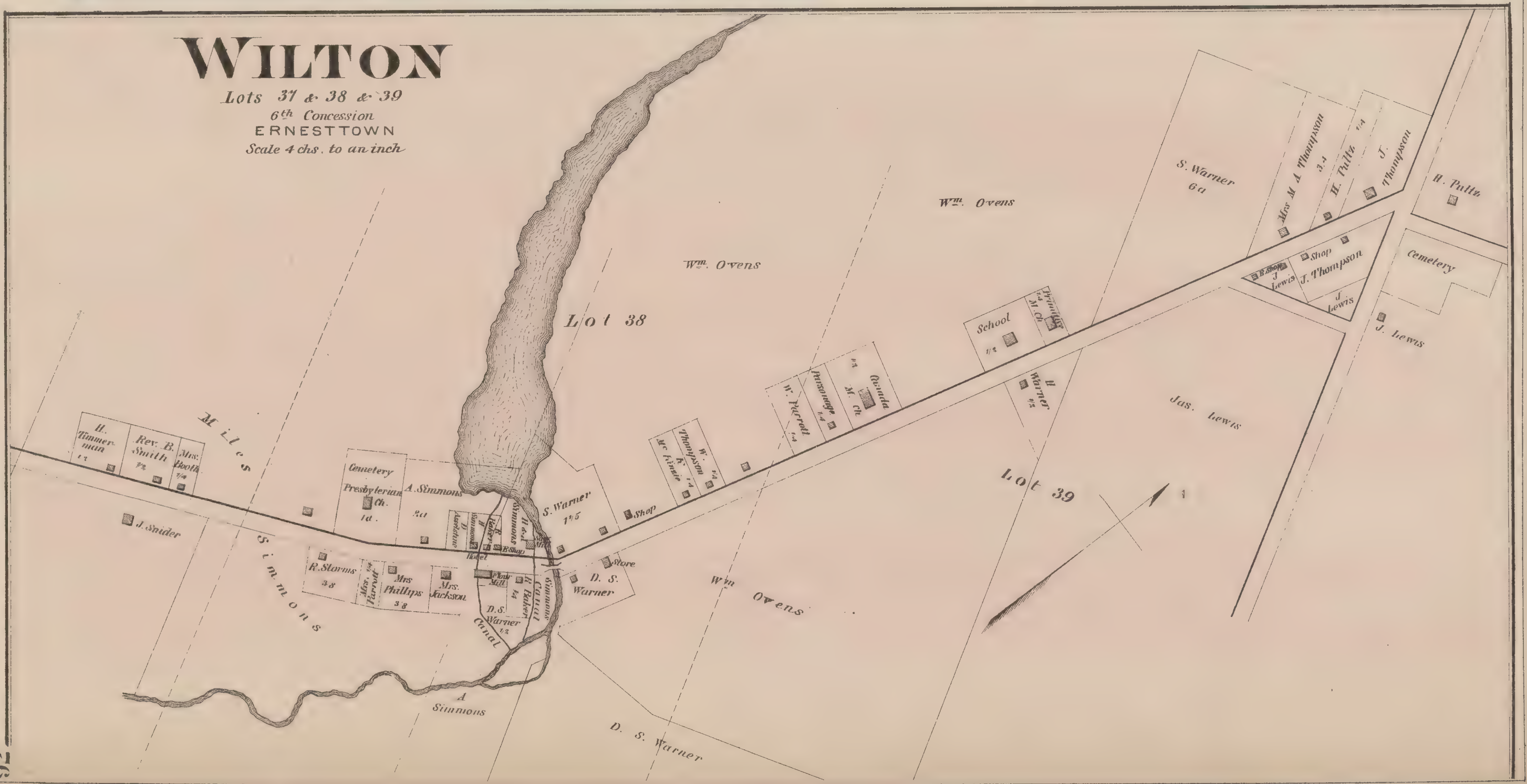


COLLINS BAY



WILTON

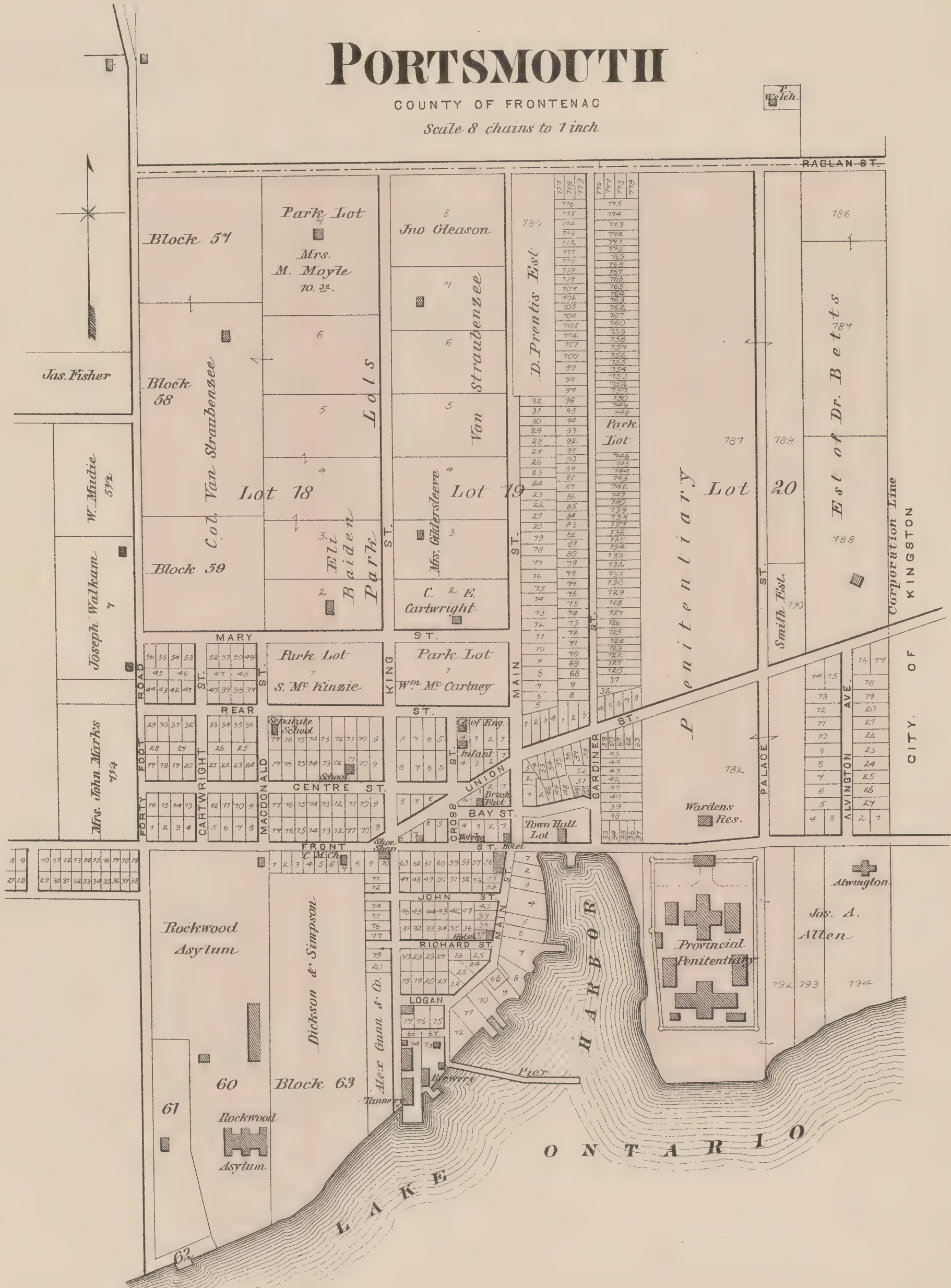
Lots 37 & 38 & 39
6th Concession
ERNESTTOWN
Scale 4 chs. to an inch



PORTSMOUTH

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC

Scale 8 chains to 1 inch



GARDEN ISLAND

FRONTENAC CO.

Scale 6½ chains to an inch



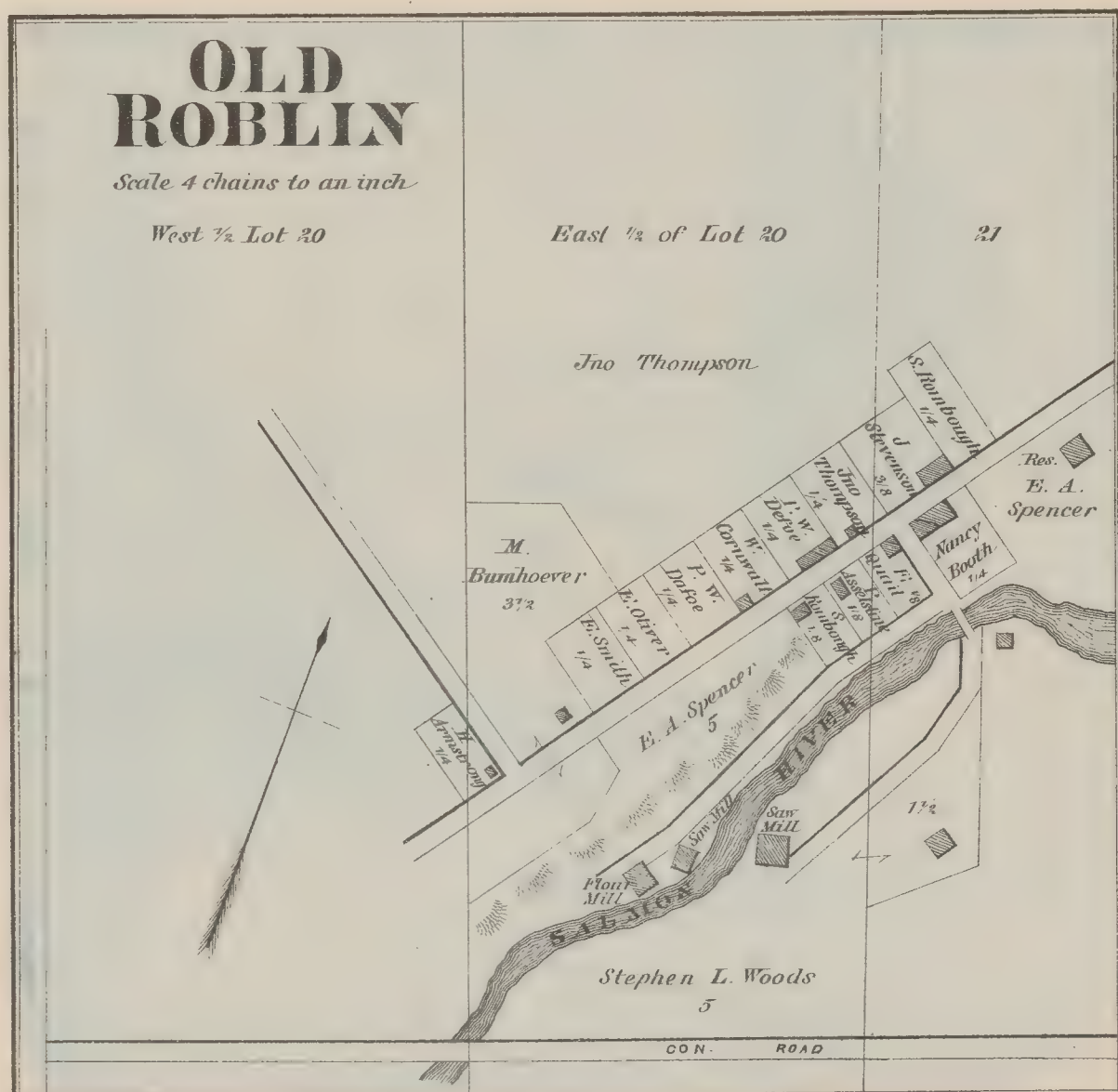
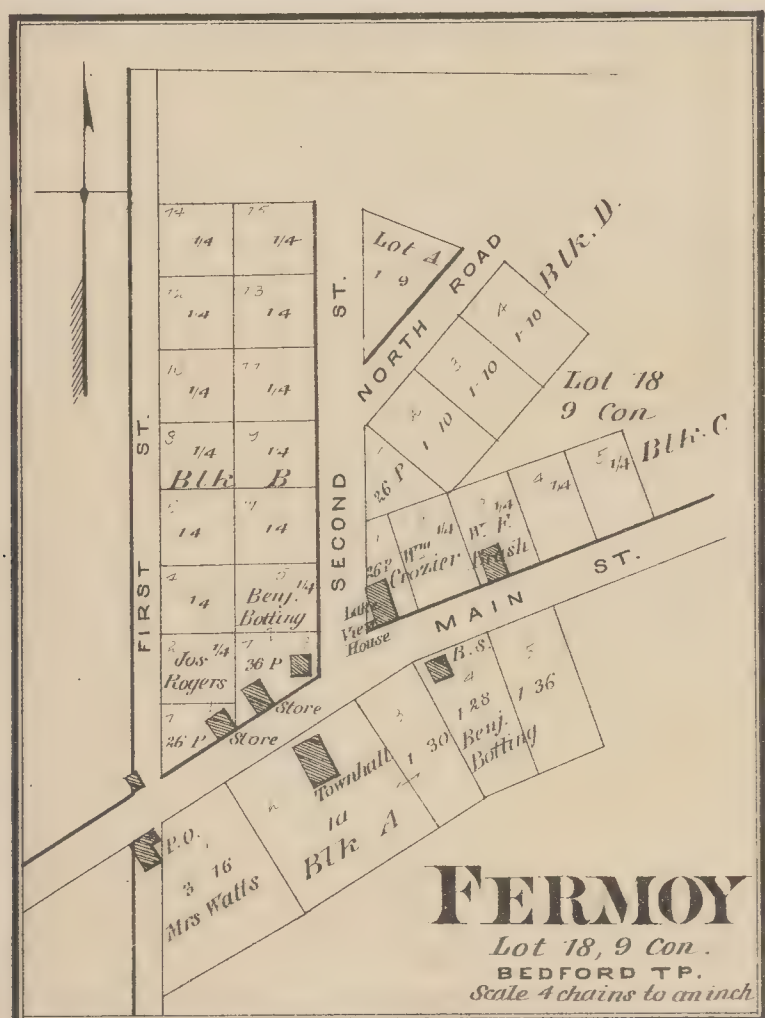
OLD ROBLIN

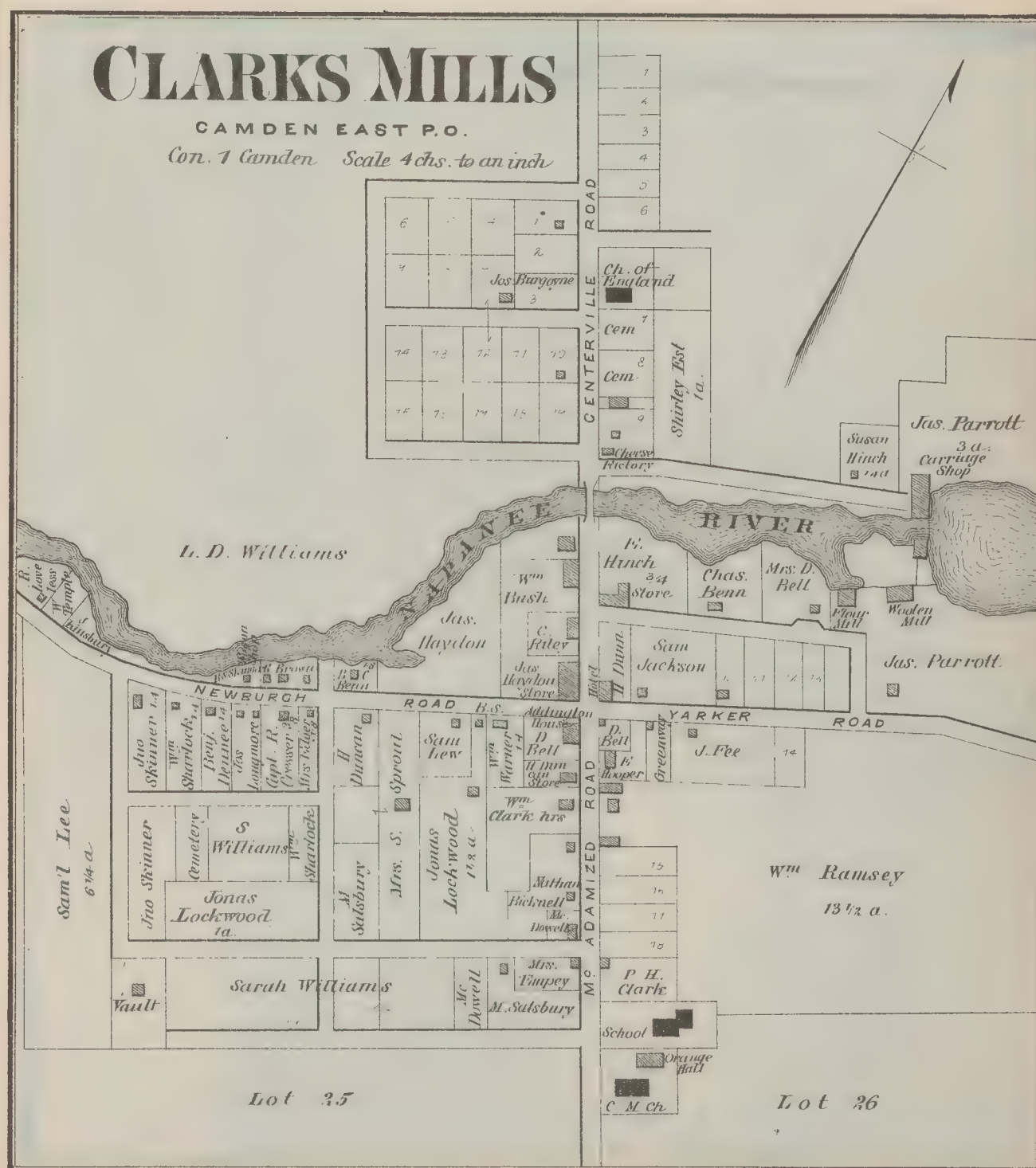
Scale 4 chains to an inch

West ½ Lot 20

East 1/2 of Lot 20

27



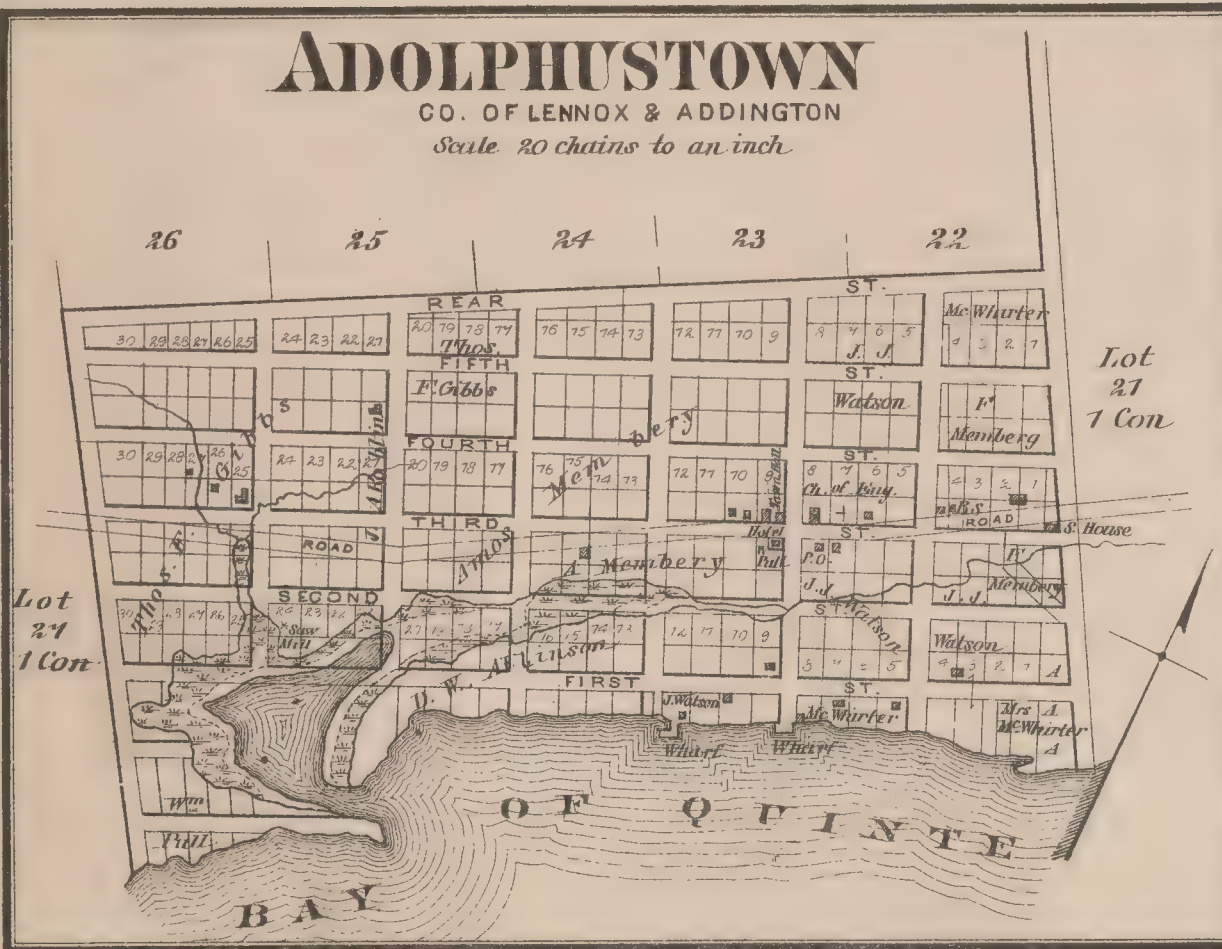




STORRINGTON
10 & 11, 9th Con.
Scale 8 chains to an inch



CO. OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON
Scale 20 chains to an inch





FARM RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER GLENN, AMHERST ISLAND, ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN McRORY, LOUGHBOROUGH TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM SPOONER, KINGSTON, ONT.



INTERIOR VIEW OF H. R. SPENCER'S CLOTHING & GENT'S FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, DUNDAS ST. NAPANEE, ONT.

PATRON'S DIRECTORY

OF

FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON COUNTIES.

GIVING NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN IN THE CITIES AND VILLAGES, A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR BUSINESS, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF EACH TOWNSHIP WHO PATRONIZE THIS ATLAS.

KINGSTON CITY.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Addr's.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'tl.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Addr's.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'tl.
Agnew, John,	Kingston City, . .		Public School Insp. of Frontenac Co.,	Kingston,			Kidd, W. G.,			Inspector of Public Schools,	Kingston,	Canada,	1871
Abrams, G. W., . . .	Princess Street, . .		{ Dealer in Agricultural Implements,	"	Canada,	1881	Kirkpatrick, M.,			Dealer in Fancy Goods,	"	"	1843
			{ Sewing Machines, and Musical	"			Laturney, James,	Princess Street, . .		Carriage Builder,	"	"	1873
			{ Instruments,	"			Lindsay, H. W.,	Wellington Street, . .		Brush Manufacturer,	"	"	1855
Andrews, G. W., . . .	Wellington Street, . .		Merchant Tailor, Business Estab. 1847,	"			Lenea, E. P.,	Queen Street,		Clerk,	"	"	1850
Anderson, Jos. D., . .	Ontario Street, . . .		Confectioner and Fruit Dealer, . . .	"	Kingston,	1852	Lavell, C. H., M.D., . . .	Princess Street, . . .		Physician,	"	"	1856
Anderson, C.,	"		Barber and Hair Dresser,	"	U. States,	1876	Law, Edward,	Victoria Street, . . .		Rope Manufacturer,	"	Scotland,	1853
Armstrong, D. F., . .	Princess Street, . . .		Dealer in Boots and Shoes,	"	Ontario,	1877	Livingston, Chas., . . .	Brock Street,		Merchant Tailor,	"	Ireland,	1844
Bawden & Machar, . .	Wellington Street, . .		Solicitors,	"			Macdonald, Sir J. A., . .	"			"		
Britton & Price, . . .	Clarence Street, . .		Barristers,	"			McEntyre, John,	King Street,		Mayor of Kingston, Barrister, . .	"	Canada,	
			{ Manager of Frontenac L. & I. Soc. }	"			Mee, C. & Co.,	Gore Street,		Mfr's of Organs, and Dealers in Pianos,	"	"	
Briggs, Thomas, . . .			{ Ag't for Liverpool, London and	"			Mee, Charles,	"		"	"	England,	1844
			{ Globe Fire and Life Ins. Co., }	"			McAuley, Thomas,	King Street,		Bookseller and Bookbinder,	"	Ireland,	1859
			{ Carriage Builders. Special atten-	"			McKelvey, John,	Princess Street, . . .		Ex-Mayor of Kingston,	"	Ontario,	
Brown, Geo. & Son, . .			{ tion given to Hearse Building	"			Milsap, E. & Co.,	Cor. Ont. & John's'n		Anglo-American Hotel,	"	Canada,	1846
			{ and export trade, }	"			McIntosh, D.,	Bagot Street,		Veterinary Surgeon,	"	Scotland,	1869
Bagus, Philip,			Brewer,	"	Canada,	1845	Martin, A.,	Princess Street, . . .		Merchant,	"	England,	1855
Bawden, Henry,			{ Com. Merch't, & Dealer in Saw &	"			McFarlane, J. H.,	Queen St. Wharf, . . .		Forwarder,	"	Scotland,	1877
			{ Grist Mill Machinery, Farm Im-	"			Marten, Joseph,	"		Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1847
			{ plements, &c., Machinery Hall, }	"			McDonald & Mudie, . . .	Princess Street, . . .		Barristers,	"		
Breden, John,	Beverly Street, . . .		Gentleman,	"	Ireland,	1880	Muckleston, J. & Co., . .	"		Hardware, Established 1818,	"	Canada,	
Boakes, Charles H., .	Brock Street,		Merchant Tailor,	"	England,	1862	Mackizie, Dr.,	"		"	"	England,	1877
Brock, James Rev, . .	Sydenham Street, . .		C. M. Minister,	"	Ireland,	1828	Nash, T. W.,	"		Chief Engineer of K. & P. R. R., . .	"	"	
Bell, William,	"		Sewing Machine Agent,	"	Canada,	1856	O'Brien, Jno., Bishop, . .	Johnson Street, . . .		Bishop's Palace,	"	Front'e Ont., . .	
Beel, J. B.,	Princess Street, . . .		Amer. News Agency, Tobacco Store,	"	England,	1870	Ont. Bld'g & S'g Soc., . .	Kingston Street, . . .		{ Money to Loan, Money received on }	"		
Brame, H.,	Princess & Sydn'h'm		Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, . . .	"						{ Deposit, Mortg's purchased, etc., }	"		
Bruce & Gavin,	Princess Street, . . .		Rope Manufacturers,	"	Scotland,	1873	Officers Mess,	"		Tetede Point Barracks,	"		
Carruthers, J.,	Cor. Earl & Sydn'h'm		Retired,	"	"		Power, William,	"		Ship Builder,	"	Pr. Ed's Isl., . .	1842
Cartwright, C. R., . .	"		Chaplain Penitentiary,	"	Canada,	1837	Pense, E. J. B.,	Brock Street,		{ Daily and Weekly British Whig, }	"		
Chown & Cunningham	Bagot Street,		Foundry, Stoves, Plows, etc., etc, .	"	Ireland,	1845				{ Oldest Daily in Canada, Estab-	"		
Creighton, Geo. W., . .	King Street,		"	"	Ontario,	1832				{ lished 1834, }	"		
Cunningham, Jno., . .	Union Street,		Builder and Contractor,	"	Ireland,	1847	Purkis, H. Y.,	Montreal Street, . . .		Veterinary Surgeon,	"	England,	1861
Chown, A.,	Bagot Street,		Hardware and Carriage Trimmings, .	"	England,	1832				{ Dealer in Musical Instrum'ts, Sew-	"		
Cockburn, Jno., . . .	King Street,		Plumber and Steam Fitter,	"	"	1844	Purdy, James,	"		{ ing Machines, and Farming im-	"	Canada,	1827
Clark, J. H., M.D., . .	Wellington Street, . .		Dentist,	"	Canada,	1846				{ plements, }	"		
Chown, S. & Son, . . .	Princess Street, . . .		Wholesale and Retail Hardware, . . .	"	"	1840	Powell, J. W.,	Wellington Street, . .		Photographer,	"		
Cliff, George,	"		Stoves, Tin, and Hardware,	"	England,	1861	Porter, W.,	"		"	"	Ireland,	1872
Carruthers, Geo., . . .	"		Grocer and Provision Dealer,	"	Canada,	1848	Ray, T. B.,	Princess Street, . . .		Saddler and Harness Manufacturer, .	"	Canada,	1849
Cousineau, F. X. & Co.	"		Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, . . .	"	Montreal,	1838	Rose, R. M.,	"		County Registrar,	"	"	
Chown, W. W.,	"		{ Ag't for Frosts & Woods' Mowers, }	"	Canada,	1851	Robertson Bros.,	"		{ Wholesale Crockery and Glassware }	"	Scotland,	1859
			{ Plows, Gang Plows, etc., }	"	"					{ and Soap Manufacturers, }	"		
Dean of Ontario, . . .	"		"	"	"	1832	Ranton, Samuel,	Portsmouth Street, . .		Teacher,	"	Canada,	1877
Davis, W.,	Clarence Street, . .		Proprietor of British American Hotel,	"	"		Robertson, G. & Son, . .	"		Wholesale Grocers,	"	Scotland,	
Drury, William,	Princess Street, . . .		Tinsmith,	"	Canada,	1856	Rose, Edwin,	Princess Street, . . .		Wholesale and Retail Boots and Shoes,	"	England,	1859
Davis, B. N.,	"		Teacher,	"	"	1835	Rudd, T. G.,	"		"	"	Canada,	
Day, Lewis E.,	"		Medical Student,	"	"		Richardson, James,	"		"	"	"	
Elkington, Francis, . .	Court House,		County Clerk,	"	England,	1864	Reid, James,	"		Fruit and Confectionery,	"	England,	1855
Frontenac L. & I. S., .	"		"	"	"		Rideout, W. W.,	Princess Street, . . .		Imp's of Oysters, Fish, & Canned Goods	"	U. States,	1873
Field, W. W.,	"		"	"	Canada,	1848	Smythe & Dickson,	Ontario Street, . . .		Barristers,	"	Eng. & Ont., . .	
Fitzsimmons, Thos., . .	"		"	"	Ireland,		Snook, Tunis L.,	King Street,		Barrister,	"	Canada,	1825
Fenwick, Geo. W., . . .	Ontario Street, . . .		Carpenter,	"	Canada,	1851	Skinner, J. A.,	"		Blacksmith,	"	England,	
Fenwick, Geo. S., . . .	"		Fenwick House,	"	Scotland,	1850	Simpson, Isaac,	Clarence Street, . . .		{ Private Banker, Notary Public, }	"	Ireland,	
Fenwick, T. M., M.D., .	Cor. King & Barri'k		Wholesale Grocer,	"	Canada,	1864				{ and Insurance Agent, }	"		
Ferguson, Geo. D., . .	"		Physician,	"	"	1869	Smith, William H.,	Earl Street,		Contractor and Builder,	"	England,	1857
Ford, William,	King Street,		Prof. at Queen's College,	"	"					{ Proprietors of Chronicle, Published }	"		
Gildersleeve, C. F., . .	Clarence Street, . .		Tannery and Leather Merchant, . . .	"	Ireland,	1827	Shannon & Meek,	Princess Street, . . .		{ in 1810, Daily News, \$5.00, pay-	"		
			President of K. & P. R. R.,	"	"					{ able in advance, }	"		
George, Joseph,	Gore Street,		{ Manufacturer of Parlor & Church }	"	U. States,	1853	Strange, O. S., M.D., . . .	Cor. King & Union		Physician,	"	Canada,	1826
			{ Organs, and Dealer in Pianos, }	"	"		Shiels, Jno.,	King Street,		Tinsmith, Stoves, and Hardware, . .	"	"	1844
Gunn, A.,	Ontario Street, . . .		Wholesale Grocer,	"	Scotland,	1842	Smith, Jno.,	"		Job Printer,	"	"	1840
Gaskin, John,	"		"	"	"		Seale, Thomas,	Princess Street, . . .		Merchant Tailor, and Gent's Outfitter,	"	"	
Gage, Robert A.,	Princess Street, . . .		Architect,	"	Ireland,	1852	Singer Mfg Co.,	Princess & Well'tn		"	"	"	
Grant, Alex. C.,	"		Painter, Grainer, and Gilder,	"	Canada,	1858	Thompson, Edward,	Wellington Street, . .		Job Printer,	"	Canada,	1856
Henderson, Jas. A., . .	"		Judge,	"	"		Thompson, Robert,	Cor. of 3d & 4th, . . .		Tanner,	"	Ireland,	1834
Harty, Jas. & Co., . . .	Ontario Street, . . .		Wholesale Grocers,	"	"		Tandy, G. J.,	"		Frontenac Iron Works,	"	England,	1867
			{ Book Stationer, Music, Periodicals, }	"	Scotland,	1857	Trenaman, Jno.,	"		Agent for G. T. R. R.,	"	Canada,	1863
			{ and Room Paper, }	"	"		Thornston, Samuel,	"		Proprietor of Old Sam's Chop House,	"	England,	1855
Johnston, James,	Wellington Street, . .		Watch Maker, etc.,	"	Canada,	1826	Worsley, Lt.-Col.,	Ormsby Street,		"	"	"	
Johnston, T. F.,	"		General Dealer and Confectioner, . . .	"	Ireland,	1848	Woods, Samuel,	Cor. Wel'tn & Brock		Bookseller and Stationer,	"	Ireland,	1842
Johnston, J. S.,	Princess Street, . . .		Proprietor of City Hotel,	"	"		Wilson, Henry Rev.,	"		Pastor of St. George & Christ Churches	"	Canada,	
Jones, Jno.,	"		Merchant Tailor,	"	Wales,		Walkham & Walkham	"		Solicitors,	"	"	
Jones, J. E.,	"		Reporter, Wemple House,	"	"		Weber & Co.,	"		Piano Manufacturer,	"	Canada,	
Kerr, John,	Queen Street,		Manager of Gas Works,	"	Scotland,	1832	Williams, D.,	Clarence Street, . . .		Provincial Land Surveyor,	"	"	1871
Kirkpatrick & Rogers	"		Barristers, Solicitors, etc.,	"	"		Waddingham, Jno.,	Arch Street,		Printer,	"	"	1844
Kent, R.,	King Street,		Director of the Canada Express Co., .	"	"		Yates, Horatio, M.D., . . .	Cor. King & Well'tn		Physician,	"	"	
Kingston St. R. R. Co.	"		"	"	"						"	"	
Kirkpatrick, S. J., . .	Montreal Street, . .		Lime Stone Cutting,	"	Canada,	1830					"	"	

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Aykroyd, Samuel,	Elginburg,		Teacher,	Elginburg,	Canada,	1855	Lee, E.,	7	11	Farmer,	Mervale,	Canada,	1811
Abbott, R.	6	10	Farmer,	"	England,	1846	Lawson, George,	7	8	"	Elginburg,	England,	1851
Ash, Durham,	6	14	Veterinary Surgeon,	"	U. States,	1814	Leonard, Nath'l I.,	Westbrook,		Wagon Builder,	Westbrook,	Canada,	1837
Asselstine, J. E.,	1	15	Farmer,	Collinsby,	Canada,	1839	Liston, Patrick,	5	21	Farmer,	Kingston,	Ireland,	1855
Allen, William,	5	30	"	Kingston,	England,	1835	Leonard, John,	5	3	"	Glenvale,	Canada,	1836
Aiken, Robert,	1	M. S.,	"	Collinsby,	Canada,	1853	Lawson, William,	Portsmouth,		Carriage and Wagon Builder,	Elginburg,		1851
Abrams, Jonathan,	4	21	"	Cataraque,	Ontario,	185	Moyle, Martha,	Portsmouth,		Woodland,	Portsmouth,	Canada,	1842
Aiken, Peter C.,	1	M. S.,	"	Collinsby,	U. States,	1820	McKichnie, Robert,	Sharpston,		Post Master,	Sharpston,	Scotland,	1836
Abbott, William,	1	20	"	Kingston,	Canada,	1809	McGuin, Daniel,	8	3	Farmer,	Westbrook,	Canada,	1812
Baker, Alfred,	1	10	"	Collinsby,	Ontario,	1858	Moon, Robert Y.,	6	2	"	Glenvale,	"	1840
Bridge, Cornelius,	Westbrook,		"	Westbrook,	England,	1841	McGuin, Anthony,	3	3	"	Westbrook,	"	1850
Bridge, Andrew,	"		Post Master, Cooper & General Dealer,	"	"	1858	Marsh, John,	3	8	"	"	England,	1811
Bell, John,	5	9	Farmer,	Sharpston,	Canada,		Marsh, George,	Collinsby,		Farmer and Hotel Keeper,	Collinsby,	"	1851
Benjamin, Eben B.,	3	6	Westbrook Hotel,	Westbrook,	"	1869	McCaugherty, Hugh,	Portsmouth,		Blacksmith,	Portsmouth,	Canada,	1858
Berry, William,	3	5	Farmer,	Cataraque,	"	1855	McCarthy, Thos.,			Chief Keeper Kingston Penn.,	"	"	1840
Burley, John,	6	9	"	Elginburg,	"	1876	McKim, Miles,	Westbrook,		Farmer,	Westbrook,	"	1817
Baker, S. S.,	1	12	Farmer and Dairyman,	Kingston,	"	1846	McQuay, William,			"	Kingston,	"	
Bremner, Alexander,	Portsmouth,		Farmer,	Portsmouth,	Scotland,	1874	McKnight, Robert,	3	17	"	"	Ireland,	1840
Bearance, Hamilton,	Glenburneigh,		Blacksmith,	Glenburnie,	Canada,	1870	McDonnell, Robert T.,	4	13	Farmer and Mill Proprietor,	Cataraque,	"	1821
Baker, James R.,	2	9	Farmer,	Collinsby,	"	1818	Nugent, Peter,	5	4	Farmer,	Glenvale,	"	1827
Buck, David,	4	19	"	Waterloo,	"	1828	Norris, John E.,	Cataraque,		Saddle and Harness Maker,	Cataraque,	Canada,	1877
Berry, James Henry,	Cataraque,		Fanning Mill Maker,	Cataraque,	"	1852	O'Brien, Thomas,	5	25	Farmer,	Glenburnie,	Ireland,	1851
Buck, Thomas,	4	20	Farmer,	"	"	1835	Purdy, Valentine,	3	17	"	Cataraque,	Canada,	1814
Berry, Francis,	"		"	Kingston,	"	1839	Purdy, Susan Mrs.,			Palace Hotel,	Kingston,	England,	1840
Bagley, John,	4	18	"	"	England,	1851	Purdy, John M.,	1	7	Farmer,	Collinsby,	Canada,	1844
Bullard, Susan Amelia	3	6	Teacher,	"	Ireland,	1856	Pope, John,			Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer,	Elginburg,	"	1837
Bigham, J. M. D.,	Cataraque,		Physician, Township Treasurer,	Cataraque,	Canada,	1873	Purdy, Philip,	3	15	Farmer,	Kingston,	"	1824
Boulton, John,	5	24	Farmer,	Glenburnie,	"	1847	Pouley, Andrew,			"	Elginburg,	"	1853
Brewer, Philip,	6	21	"	Elginburg,	"	1798	Redden, Nelson,	4	8	"	Westbrook,	"	1843
Cunningham, Hugh,	5	23	"	Kingston,	Ireland,	1857	Reid, Mathew,	4	25	"	Kingston,	Scotland,	1833
Clyde, Thomas,	3	12	"	"	Scotland,	1853	Risbridger, Thomas,	4	23	"	"	England,	1832
Cogdon, Isaac I.,	7	11	"	Elginburg,	Canada,	1867	Reynolds, Laura Miss	Wilton,		Teacher,	Wilton,	Canada,	1877
Collins, Joseph,	3	10	"	Kingston,	"	1830	Rees, Egerton, R.,			"	Kingston,	"	1840
Day, Johnson,	3	11	Brick Manufacturer, Farmer,	Cataraque,	"	1811	Ross, James,			Brick Manufacturer,	"	England,	1872
Dickson, J. P.,	"		Rockwood Asylum,	Kingston,	Ireland,	1838	Reid, Peter,			G. T. Railway,	"	Scotland,	1865
David, Z.,	4	6	Farmer,	Cataraque,	Canada,	1825	Raymore, Simpson,			Teacher,	Collinsby,	Canada,	1876
Day, Sidney W.,	1	5	"	Collinsby,	"	1851	Raycraft, Wm.,	6	4	Farmer,	Glenvale,	Ireland,	1831
Duggin, George,	6	3	"	Glenvale,	England,	1835	Ray, John,			Union Centre House,	Elginburg,	Canada,	1872
Dalton, Henry,	3	22	"	Kingston,	Canada,	1837	Rankin, David I.,	2	1	Collins's Bay, Farmer and Miller,	"	"	1833
Dulzell, Thomas,	3	7	"	Westbrook,	Kingston,	1854	Rankin, Hugh,	Mile Square,		Farmer,	Collinsby,	"	1837
Doolin, William,	6	36	"	Glenburnie,	Ontario,	1843	Spooner, Reuben Jr.,	5	23	"	Glenburnie,	"	1836
Darragh, R. J. M.D.,	5	23	Physician,	Kingston,	West Ind.,	1849	Shannon, David,			Carriage Builder,	"	"	1855
Everitt, John,	2	6	Farmer,	Collinsby,	Canada,	1808	Sutherland, Sam'l G.,	Collinsby,		Telegraph Operator,	Collinsby,	"	1877
Eccles, Dexter,	Portsmouth,		Ship Owner and Master Mariner,	Portsmouth,	"	1844	Scott, Adam,	Cataraque Con. 8.		Farmer,	Kingston,	"	1854
Elliott, Mathew,	2	24	Farmer,	Kingston,	Ireland,	1841	Stitt, Robert,	4	10	"	Westbr'k,	Scotland,	1864
Ferguson, Daniel,	5	26	"	Glenburnie,	Canada,	1815	Scott, Joseph W.,	Westbrook,		"	"	Canada,	1849
Ferris, Charles,	1	1	"	Portsmouth,	England,	1873	Smith, William,	4	15	"	Cataraque,	"	1851
Foot, F. J. H.,	Cataraque,		Confectioner,	Cataraque,	"	1876	Stagg, Serena Miss,	6	15	Teacher,	Elginburg,	"	1851
Friendship, John,	1		Farmer,	Kingston,	Canada,	1856	Sharp, William,	6	40	Farmer,	Sunbury,	Scotland,	1835
Ferris, B. A.,	2	15	Farmer and Dairyman,	"	"	1849	Stewart, William,	Glenvale,		Carriage Builder,	Glenvale,	Canada,	1876
Ferris, Jno'thn P. H.	2	15	"	"	Ontario,	1857	Spooner, Johnston,	Westbrook,		Wagon Builder,	Westbrook,	"	1876
Fairbanks, Oliver,	4	21	Farmer,	Cataraque,	Canada,	1842	Sproule, Jas. A.,	3	8	Farmer,	"	"	1853
Fowler, A.,	5	30	Retired Farmer,	Glenburnie,	Ireland,	1817	Snooks, Tunis,	6	19	Retired Farmer,	Elginburg,	"	1785
Fisher, Joseph,	1	17 & 18	Farmer,	Kingston,	Canada,	1843	Simmons, Mires,	4	13	Miller and Farmer,	Cataraque,	"	1839
Grass, Francis P.,	6	10	"	Elginburg,	"	1876	Shanks, Jane,	Portsmouth,		"	Portsmouth,	Ireland,	1860
Gibson, James,	4	10	"	Kingston,	Ireland,		Sexton, George,	"		Reeve,	"	England,	1857
Guess, M. P. J. P.,	4	18	Justice of the Peace,	Elginburg,	Canada,	1809	Spooner, Wm.,	6	31	Farmer,	Glenburnie,	Canada,	1830
Gardiner, William,	3	5	Farmer,	Westbrook,	Ireland,	1839	Shewell, Arthur,	3	5	"	Cataraque,	"	1876
Horning, Richard,	6	18	"	Elginburg,	Canada,	1809	Schemerborne, John,	Elginburg,		Blacksmith,	Elginburg,	"	1877
Harrison, Charles,	Kingston Mills,		Post Master and Farmer,	Kin'stn Mills,	Ireland,	1854	Truedell, Francis,	4	11	Farmer,	Cataraque,	"	1849
Horning, Jacob,	7	1	Farmer,	Murvale,	Canada,	1825	Tomlinson, H. H.,	Portsmouth,		Boat Builder,	Portsmouth,	England,	1852
Hogan & Asselstine,	Portsmouth,		Carriage Builders,	Portsmouth,	"	1875	Trenaman, Jno.,			Agent G. T. R. R.,	Kingston,	Canada,	1863
Haycock, J. L.,	2	14	Farmer,	Cataraque,	"	1872	Van Stranbenzie, B.,			{ Lt.-Colonel Militia Force, Deputy } { Adjutant General M., D. No. 3, }	Portsmouth,	England,	1856
Healy, Joseph,	6	16	"	Elginburg,	Ireland,	1844	Venn, Leonard,	5	20	Farmer,	Elginburg,	Ireland,	1851
Irvine, Jno.,	5	18	County Treasurer,	Kingston,	"	1840	Vair, Robert,	5	29	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer,	Glenburnie,	Scotland,	1832
Irvine, Janie Miss,	7	10	Teacher,	Elginburg,	Canada,		Waggoner, D. J.,	5	25	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1831
Jackson, W. & Son,	Elginburg,		Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers,	"	"	1817	Walker, Michael,	5	30	"	"	"	1850
Jackson, William,	Westbrook,		Stone Mason,	Westbrook,	England,	1873	Waldie, Andrew,			Lime Kilns,	Kingston,	Scotland,	1872
Kennedy, Wesley,	"		Wagon Builder and Blacksmith,	Glenvale,	Canada,	1871	Walker, John,	5	30	Farmer,	Glenburnie,	Canada,	1842
Knowlton, Calvin,	6	14	Farmer,	Elginburg,	"	1867	Wartman, B. A.,	Bay View,		"	Collinsby,	"	1824
Keenan, Felix,	5	34	"	Kingston,	Ireland,	1827	Wartman, Henry E.,	1	10	"	Portsmouth,	"	1850
Kennedy, Thomas,	Portsmouth,		Joiner,	Portsmouth,	Canada,	1856	Williamson, Jas. Prof.			Professor,	Kingston,	Scotland,	1864
Kemp, George,	Cataraque Con 8,		Farmer,	Kingston,	England,	1837	Young, Francis E.,	Westbrook,		Teacher,	Westbrook,	Canada,	1877
Lowe, Samuel,	Portsmouth,		Telegraph Operator, Boot & Shoe Mkr,	Portsmouth,	"	1862							

PITTSBURGH TOWNSHIP.

NAME	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Anglin Robert	8	25	Post Master, Telegraph Agent, & General Store, Dp. Reeve	Brewer's Mls	Canada	1836	Cakhill, Samuel	2	9	Farmer	Kingston	Canada	1845
Atkinson, James	6	30	Farmer	Washburn	Ireland	1841	Crawford, John	2	15	"	"	"	1842
Anglin, John	8	31	"	Brewer's Mls	"	1864	Clark, Mathew	2	18	"	"	"	1837
Abrams, Josiah	5	37	Farmer and Post Master	Willetsh'me	Canada	1849	Connell, James	4	5	"	Kingst'n Mls	Ireland	1842
Anderson, James	2	16	Farmer	Kingston	"	1835	Cakhill, Thomas	1	8	"	Barriefield	"	1841
Byrne, Edward	2	D.	"	"	Ireland	1822	Clark, William	4	38	Farmer	Gauanoque	"	1852
Brown, Alfred, J. P.	2	16	"	"	Canada	1834	Cary, Thomas	5	20	"	Birmingham	England	1844
Baxter, John D.	2	C.	"	"	"	1854	Conner, Thomas	6	37	"	South Lake	Ireland	1820
Brabaw, Peter	2	3, 27	Farmer and Sailor	Pitts' Ferry	"	1837	Dunlop, Robert J.	Gore, 4, 5	"	"	Kingston	Ontario	1824
Blacklock, H. G.	5	34	Farmer	Willetsh'me	"	1847	Draper, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	1823
Brady, Thomas	6	33	"	South Lake	"	1832	Doyle, John	5	32	"	"	Ireland	1823
Birmingham, E. Mrs.	5	16	"	Birmingham	"	1817	David, Isaac	3	1	"	Willetsh'me	Canada	1823
Bower, John P.	10	34	"	Seely's Bay	"	1837	Donough, Timothy	3	1	"	Kingst'n Mls	"	1837
Beattie, John	7	38	"	South Lake	Ireland	1842	Donnelly, James	10	36	"	Seely's Bay	"	1837
Bennett, Robert	5	31	"	Willetsh'me	"	1877	Deane, J.	2	14	Collector of Canal Tolls & Lock Master	Kingst'n Mls	"	1837
Beauprie, Joseph	8	26	"	Brewer's Mls	Canada	1803	Elder, James	5	38	Farmer	Kingston	"	1848
Brewer, James M.	8	26	Millwright and Carpenter	"	"	1830	English, James G.	3	37	"	"	"	1833
Bruce, James	8	37	Farmer	"	"	1853	Elliott, James	3	8	"	Willetsh'me	Ireland	1836
Bell Thomas	5	28	"	Willetsh'me	"	1844	Fairman, W.	3	8	Retired	Gauanoque	Canada	1816
Blacklock, James C.	5	34	Teacher and Farmer	"	"	1847	Franklin, Charles D.	4	38	Farmer	Kingston	"	1836
Ballantyne, Grace	4	20	Farmer	Ballantyne	Scotland	1833	Ferguson, John Rev.	4	38	Minister	Birmingham	"	1843
Brown, William	4	30	"	"	Canada	1852	Ferris, Enoch	5	15	Farmer	Willetsh'me	"	1821
Bowles, William	4	31	"	Willetsh'me	"	1840	Franklin, W. H.	10	35	"	Birmingham	"	1826
Bryant, Joseph	1	18	General Dealer	"	"	1854	Forrester, Charles H.	4	12	"	Seely's Bay	"	1850
Brash, Robert	4	35	Farmer	Kingston	"	1850	Gorman, William	1	11	"	Washburn	England	1837
Beaton, William	1	14	"	Gauanoque	"	1825	Graves, Michael	3	37	"	Kingston	Canada	1832
Cowan, David	3	32	"	Kingston	Ireland	1831	Grice, William	2	19	Farmer and Shoemaker	Gauanoque	England	1831
Cowan, Alex. Jr.	3	33	"	Pitts' Ferry	Scotland	1819	Gates, George	2	9	Engineer and Farmer	Kingston	Canada	1848
Cowan, James	3	34	"	Gauanoque	"	1810	Gates, Abel	5	33	Farmer	"	"	1822
Cartwright, R. J.	Military Reserve	3	Finance Minister	Kingston	Canada	1810	Gallaher, John Rev.	6	31	Presbyterian Clergyman	Pitts' Ferry	Ireland	1871
							Greenzan, John R.	6	31	Farmer & Agent for Ag. Implements	Willetsh'me	Canada	1877

PORTLAND TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Abrams, J. W.,	Verona,		Carriage Maker,	Verona,	Ontario,	1846	Lake, William,	1	7	Farmer,	Murvale,	Ontario,	1805
Abrams, William,	Verona,		Proprietor of Hotel and Farmer,	"	"	1821	Lee, Egerton R.,	1	2	"	"	"	1849
Ashley, Nelson,	6	3	Farmer,	Harrowsm'h,	"	1829	Lee, William,	7	2	"	Loughboro',	"	1824
Asselstine, E.,	Bellrock,		{ Dealer in Lumber, &c.; Millwright,	Bellrock,	"	1862	Leonard, Joseph,	8	3	"	Hartington,	Ireland,	1820
			{ Proprietor of Saw Mill,	"	"		McWilliams, Wm. H.,	5	1	"	Loughboro',	Ontario,	1846
Ball, Eli P.,	13	19, 20	Farmer,	Verona,	Ernest'wn,		McDonald, Duncan S.,	5	2	"	"	"	1824
Black, Samuel,	6	7	Dealer in Pianos and Organs,	Harrowsm'h,	Scotland,	1860	McCormick, John,	3	16, 17	"	Colebrook,	"	1849
Brady, John A.,	2	9, 10	Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1847	Murton, George,	2	4	"	Murvale,	"	1822
Bertram, Cannon & Co	Harrowsmith,		{ Gen. Man'fr of Carriages, Wagons,	"	"		McConnell, James,	2	11, 12	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1844
			{ and Sleighs,	"	"		Miller, Robert,	1	10	"	Wilton,	"	1852
Botting, Peter,	7	6	Farmer,	Hartington,	England,	1837	McMahon, Alex.,	3	7	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1836
Clow, Isaac,	8	1	"	"	New York,	1820	McMahon, David,	3	8	"	"	"	1850
Cannon, William,	Hartington,		Carriage Maker,	"	Ireland,	1862	McKister, John,	5	5	"	Loughboro',	Canada,	1849
			{ Dealer in Lumber and Shingles,	"	Ontario,	1841	Martin, Harriet A.,	11	20	Owner of Farm,	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1855
Campsall, B.,	8	7	Farmer, and Prop. of Mill,	"	"		Murton, James,	1	4	Farmer,	Murvale,	"	1824
Campsall, Robert,	7	6	Farmer,	"	"	1831	Manson, George,	7	15	"	Petworth,	Scotland,	1856
Charlton, Alex.,	4	8, 9	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1838	McNeely, J.,	13	14	"	Bellrock,	Canada,	1876
Clow, John,	6	6	"	"	"	1846	Peters, Benjamin,	3	1	Cooper,	Verona,	Ontario,	1841
Clark, Alex.,	7	17	"	"	"	1848	Parker, John,	8	1	Farmer,	Loughboro',	Scotland,	1858
Curran, John,	3	15	Farmer and Sail Maker,	Yarker,	Ireland,	1840	Phillipps, Wm. J.,	6	4	"	Harrowsm'h,	Ireland,	1847
Cowdy, Samuel,	4	4	Farmer,	Harrowsm'h,	"	1841	Patterson, John,	5	11	"	"	"	1846
Cowdy, John,	5	16, 17	"	"	Ireland,	1833	Ruttan, Lorenzo H.,	13	15	"	Bellrock,	Canada,	1849
Charlton, George,	4	11	"	"	Ontario,	1852	Smith, George,	4	8	Assessor and Farmer,	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1841
Dool, William,	7	4	"	Hartington,	"	1830	Shibley, Schuyler,	3	9	Member of Parliament,	Murvale,	"	
Denison, Daniel,	7	7	"	"	"	1833	Sigsworth, Thos. B.,	8	9	Farmer,	Hartington,	"	1823
Denison, Thomas,	7	7	"	"	Ireland,	1831	Simpkins, Henry,	7	6	"	"	"	1848
Denison, George,	8	6	Warden of Frontenac and Furrier,	"	"	1833	Snider, Silas B.,	14	17	"	Verona,	Canada,	1849
Downey, Robert,	3	1	Shoemaker,	Sydenham,	"	1840	Spike, Aaron,	6	7, 8	"	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1820
Dunbar, Andrew,	5	6	Prop. of Albion Hotel at Harrowsmith,	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1847	Spike, William B.,	6	7, 8	"	"	"	1849
Ellerbeck, Rich'd P.,	6	12	Farmer,	"	"	1833	Shibley, Charles,	2	9, 10	"	"	"	1817
Foxton, Henry P.,	6	2	"	Loughboro',	England,	1857	Sigsworth, John,	6	10	"	"	"	1823
Freeman, Robert,	5	7	Carriage Manufacturer,	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1843	Stafford, William,	2	8	Blacksmith,	Murvale,	"	1815
Griffith, Robert,	5	8, 9	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1844	Stewart, Samuel,	5	6	Retired Merchant,	Harrowsm'h,	England,	1847
Grant, Wm., B.,	Bellrock,		Engineer in Saw Mill,	Bellrock,	Ontario,	1848	Shibley, Byard B.,	1	10, 11	Farmer,	Wilton,	Ontario,	1851
Guess, Wellington,	8	8	Farmer,	Hartington,	"	1847	Shangraw, W. H.,	5	15	"	Colebrook,	"	1840
Holden, Marvin,	Verona,		{ Prop. Saw Mill, Dealer in Shingles	Verona,	"	1834	Spike, James,	5	7	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1844
			{ and Lumber,	"	"		Treusdale, Thomas,	7	1	"	Loughboro',	"	1845
Husband, Robert,	5	17, 18	Farmer,	Colebrook,	"	1848	Timmons, Peter,	14	26	"	Bellrock,	Ireland,	1847
Hughes, James A.,	6	11	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1849	Taggart & Lee,	Verona,		Brick, Tile, and Lime Manufacturer,	Verona,	Canada,	1846
Heck, John W.,	1	3	"	"	"	1829	Truscott, John,	6	3	Farmer and Stone Mason,	Harrowsm'h,	England,	1837
Hamilton, John,	2	6	"	Murvale,	"	1829	Taggart, William,	1	2	Farmer,	Murvale,	Ireland,	1826
Haycock, L. C.,	Petworth,		{ Postmaster, Telegraph Operator,	Petworth,	England,	1849	Van Loven, G. W.,	Harrowsm'h,		Harness Manufacturer,	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1825
			{ and General Merchant,	"	"		Williamson, John,	5	6	Farmer,	"	England,	1832
Husband, Ezra,	5	17, 18	Farmer,	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1850	Walker, Miles,	2	15	"	Yarker,	Ontario,	1847
Jamieson, James,	5	14	"	Harrowsm'h,	Ireland,	1859	Walker, Hiram,	2	14	"	"	"	1836
Joyner, Donald,	2	6	Teacher,	Murvale,	Ontario,	1858	Williams, John E.,	5	1	"	Loughboro',	"	1856
Kingston, Thomas,	9	10	Farmer,	Verona,	Ireland,	1837	Williams, Cornelius,	5	1	"	"	"	1815
Knapp, M. W.,	6	1	"	Loughboro',	Canada,	1849	Walker, Edward,	11	21, 22	"	Bellrock,	"	1843
Kingston, Thos., Sr.,	8	10	"	Hartington,	Ontario,	1840	Wilson, Peter,	11	20	"	"	England,	1840
Knight, Alfred,	6	19	Farmer and Lumber Dealer,	Petworth,	Canada,	1840	Watson, Joseph,	7	11	Reeve of Hinchbrook,	Harrowsm'h,	"	18
Lake, Ira B.,	4	16, 17	Farmer. This farm for sale,	Yarker,	Ontario,	1813	Watson, Joseph E.,	7	11	Farmer, Deputy Reeve of Portland,	"	Ontario,	1851
Long, William,	3	6	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1857	Yeomans, James,	6	17, 18	Farmer,	Petworth,	"	1854

HINCHENBROOK.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Campbell, John E.,	1	11	Farmer,	Deniston,	Canada,	1855	Killins, Robert,	2	11	Farmer and J. P.,	Deniston,	Ireland,	1832
Dawson, Miss Mary J.,	4	3	"	"	"	1857	Kennedy, Thomas,	3	13	Farmer,	"	"	1840
Dennison, William,	4	3	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1847	Kennedy, Joseph,	2	6	"	"	"	
Fairfield, Rich'd A. F.,			Royal Navy Survey,	"	England,	1861	Lee, Philip,	4	25	"	Parham,	Canada,	1849
Foster, Joseph,	Parham,		Clerk,	Parham,	"	1876	Malcom, David,	Deniston,		Butcher,	Deniston,	"	1855
Griffith, John A.,	Parham,		Merchant, P. M., and J. P.,	"	Ireland,		McKnight, John,	1	3	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1851
Giles, Godfrey Wm.,	3	8	Farmer,	Deniston,	Canada,	1857	McMahon, Jennie,			Teacher,	"	Canada,	
Gregory, William,	4	6	"	"	"	1837	McMahon, Adam,	2	3	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1830
Grant, William E.,	Deniston,		Teacher,	"	"	1836	Rogers, F. F.,	7	1	"	"	U. States,	1862
Godfrey, Colman H.,	3	1, 2	Farmer,	"	"	1853	Switzer, Miss Minnie,	Parham,		Teacher,	Parham,	Canada,	
House, George,	4	26	"	Parham,	U. States,	1845	Swerbrick, H.,	Parham,		Hotel Keeper,	"	Ireland,	1867
Hamilton, John,	2	7	Clerk, Merchant, Farmer, and J. P.,	"	Canada,	1835	Simpkins, George D.,	1	5	Blacksmith,	"	Canada,	1851
Killins, George,	2	11	Farmer,	Deniston,	"	1813	Thompson, Edward,	6	6	Farmer,	Deniston,	England,	1863

BEDFORD.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Asselstine, William,	3	8	Mill Owner and Mechanic,	Glen Dower,	Canada,	1807	Ewing, John,	13	20	Farmer,	West Port,	Canada,	1835
Atcheson, John J. P.,	12	21	Farmer and Reeve,	West Port,	"	1831	Fitzgerald, Wm.,	1	8	"	Glen Dower,	Ireland,	1836
Barr, William,	7	22	Farmer,	Fermoy,	Ireland,	1816	Gaughan, Michael,	12	17	"	West Port,	Canada,	1851
Burns, Lawrence,	16	8	"	Newboro',	"	1850	Garvin, Tunis,	11	20	Councilman of Bedford, Farmer,	"	"	1857
Barr, Guess,	9	25	"	Fermoy,	Canada,	1839	Hastings, Thomas,	2	10	Farmer,	Glen Dower,	Ireland,	1838
Brash, William,	11	22	"	"	"	1859	Howes, Richard B.,	1	3	Reeve and Post Master,	"	"	1845
Boland, Francis,	9	11	"	"	Ireland,	1837	Hamilton, John,	15	5, 6	Farmer,	Newboro',	Ireland,	1836
Botting, John,	7	24	"	"	Canada,	1840	Harrington, Dennis,	9	23	"	Fermoy,	"	1848
Barr, George,	8	23	Ex-Reeve,	"	Ireland,	1818	James, Stephen,	12	24	"	West Port,	U. States,	1834
Botting, Benjamin,	Fermoy,		Blacksmith,	"	Canada,	1843	McCann, Patrick,	8	22	"	Fermoy,	Canada,	1833
Bateman, Henry,	12	20	Farmer,	West Port,	Ireland,	1839	Madden, John,	8	21	"	"	U. States,	1844
Bradley, William,	7	24	"	Fermoy,	Canada,	1838	McNeil, Arch. J. P.,	9	22	Farmer and Ex-Reeve,	"	Canada,	1822
Coulter, James,	2	9	"	Glen Dower,	"	1854	Norton, N. R.,	3	6	Agent for Glen Dower Co.,	Glen Dower,	U. States,	1876
Cutting, John,	6	25	"	Fermoy,	England,	1822	Noonan, John,	8	8	Farmer,	Fermoy,	Canada,	1848
Connell, John,	16	7	"	"	Ireland,	1846	Sparks, Richard,	7	21	"	"	"	1848
Crozier, William,	Fermoy,		Proprietor of Hotel,	"	Canada,	1848	Smith, Wm.,	5	5	"	"	"	1848
Cameron, John A.,	13	19	Justice of Peace and Farmer,	West Port,	Scotland,	1837	Steel, John,			Blacksmith,	Tichbourne,	Ontario,	1834
Crozier, Thomas,	7	25	Farmer,	Fermoy,	Ireland,	1858	Tett, J. P. & Bro.,	14	12	Millers and Forwd's, Merch'ts Lumber	Newboro',	Canada,	1846
Cooke, Robert,	8	23	Assessor of Bedford and Farmer,	"	"	1847	Tett, Jno. P.,	14	12	"	"	"	1839
Doran, Edward,	6	18	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1849	Tett, Benjamin,			"	"	"	
Daly, John,	2	9	"	Glen Dower,	Ireland,		Teahan, M.,	9	8	Farmer,	West Port,	Ireland,	1814
Daly, Peter,	2	9	"	"	"	1853	Taggart, J. M. J. P.,	12	19	Retired,	"	Canada,	1808
Donaldson, Charles,	8	6	"	Fermoy,	Canada,	1838	Walker, John D.,	3	9	Farmer,	Glen Dower,	"	1828
Donoghue, Jeremiah,	12	20	"	West Port,	Ireland,	1840							

WOLFE ISLAND TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Ashley, J. T., . . .	8	5	Farmer, . . .	Wolfe Island	Canada, . .	1847	Holliday, John, . . .	16	1, 2, 3	Farmer, . . .	Wolfe Island	Ireland, . .	1838
Abbott, W. E., . . .	4	8	" . . .	"	"	1846	Horne, Randolph, . . .	7	5	" . . .	"	Canada, . .	1854
Aykroyd, Samuel, . . .	8	3	Teacher, . . .	"	"	1817	Irvin, R. C., . . .	16	4	Farmer and Councilman, . . .	"	U. States, . .	1840
Abbott, James, . . .	8	3	Farmer, . . .	"	Kingston, . .	1817	Ireland, Charles F., . . .	6	12	Poultry Grower, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1847
Abbott, Edward, . . .	6	2	" . . .	"	"	1828	Irwin, C. A., M. D., . . .	6	12	Physician, . . .	"	"	1849
Baker, Edward J., . . .	Marysville, . . .	8	Merchant, . . .	"	U. States, . .	1836	Joslin, E., . . .	19	9	Farmer, . . .	"	U. States, . .	1837
Boyd, Robert, . . .	8	3	Farmer, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1844	Keys, Wm., . . .	10	4	" . . .	"	Canada, . .	1840
Breakey, J. G., . . .	19	7	" . . .	"	"	1850	Kyle, Joseph, . . .	9	3	" . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1836
Boyd, Jacob, . . .	11	1	" . . .	"	"	1838	Kirkpatrick, James, . . .	3	1	" . . .	"	Canada, . .	1856
Buckly, Jno., . . .	14	1	" . . .	"	"	1854	Keys, John, . . .	7	1	" . . .	"	"	1845
Berry, James, . . .	15	2	Mariner, Carpenter and Farmer, . . .	"	Kingston, . .	1846	Laird, James, . . .	11	5	" . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1826
Bullis, Robert, . . .	9	1	Farmer, . . .	"	England, . .	1823	Lyons, James M., . . .	4	1	" . . .	"	Canada, . .	1851
Busterd, Adam, . . .	5	1	" . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1857	Maybee, Millard, . . .	6	9	Teacher, . . .	Odessa, . . .	"	1857
Baker, John, . . .	7	1	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1827	Mackey, John, . . .	9	5	Farmer, . . .	Wolfe Island	Ireland, . .	1833
Briceland, Thomas, . . .	7	6	Farmer and Councilman, . . .	"	"	1842	McDonald, Hugh, . . .	14	2	" . . .	"	Scotland, . .	1827
Briggs, F. C., . . .	7	2	Farmer, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1857	McDonald, J. M. Capt, . . .	13	2	Mariner, . . .	"	Kingston, . .	1836
Burnside, E., . . .	6	7	" . . .	"	"	1851	McLaren, Hugh, . . .	13	2	Farmer, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1825
Bennett, T. E., . . .	Marysville, . . .	8	Yeoman, . . .	"	"	1826	McDonald, D. H., . . .	13	3	" . . .	"	"	1839
Barrett, S. T., . . .	Marysville, . . .	18	Farmer and Merchant Miller, . . .	"	"	1857	McDonald, D. L., . . .	7	6	Mariner and Farmer, . . .	"	"	1837
Bolton, W. H., . . .	Marysville, . . .	18	Carriage Maker, . . .	St. Lawrence	U. States, . .	1860	Moore, Richard, . . .	4	6	Farmer, . . .	"	England, . .	1845
Bamford, Wells, . . .	18	9	Farmer, . . .	Wolfe Island	"	1836	Mutier, James, . . .	11	3	" . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1844
Crawford, W. H., . . .	Marysville, . . .	8	Jobber and Builder, . . .	"	England, . .	1834	McDonald, D. C., . . .	12	2	" . . .	"	Canada, . .	1829
Charles, J. F., . . .	6	3	Retired, . . .	"	Scotland, . .	1852	McLaren, Alex., . . .	7	5	" . . .	"	"	1850
Cramand, David, . . .	8	2, 3	Farmer, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1837	McGlynn, Patrick, . . .	O. S.	12	" . . .	"	"	1854
Conley, Patrick, . . .	8	1, 2	" . . .	"	"	1836	McCulluch, Alex., . . .	5	1	" . . .	"	"	1856
Coyle, James, . . .	Marysville, . . .	8	Wheelwright, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1838	McCarthy, Daniel, . . .	6	2	" . . .	"	"	1849
Cattanach, Daniel, . . .	Marysville, . . .	13	Mariner, . . .	"	"	1823	Mosier, William, . . .	8	9	" . . .	"	"	1818
Crawford, Ezra, . . .	Marysville, . . .	17	Farmer, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1840	Murphy, John, . . .	8	3	{ Governm't Culler Supervis'rs Office } Quebec, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1847
Casey, Patrick, . . .	13	2	" . . .	St. Lawrence	U. States, . .	1836	McCaul, John, . . .	8	3	Mariner, . . .	"	"	1828
Daily Melvin, . . .	12	1	Farmer, . . .	Wolfe Island	"	1871	McRae, James, . . .	11	1	General Merchant, . . .	"	"	1838
Docteur, Alex., . . .	5	1	Mechanic, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1845	McCafferty, Jas., . . .	14	3	Farmer, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1820
Donnelly, David, . . .	Marysville, . . .	11	Blacksmith, . . .	"	U. States, . .	1842	Mosier, Samuel, . . .	15	4	" . . .	"	"	1834
Davis, Gillison, . . .	Marysville, . . .	11	{ Ex-Reeve, Lumber Merchant, and } Vessel Proprietor, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1828	McDonell, A. H., . . .	9	8	" . . .	"	"	1844
Dawson, Thomas, . . .	Marysville, . . .	11	Reeve and Farmer, . . .	"	"	1828	McGregor, Alex., . . .	17	8, 9	" . . .	"	"	1847
Dawson, Patrick, . . .	Marysville, . . .	11	{ Custom House Officer, Inspector of } Licenses for Frontonac, Town- ship Treasurer, . . .	"	"	1828	Martin, George, . . .	13	2	" . . .	St. Law., W.I	U. States, . .	1876
Dawson, John, . . .	Marysville, . . .	6	Mariner, . . .	"	"	1852	Morris, John, . . .	15	4	" . . .	Wolfe Island	Canada, . .	1855
Derush, William, . . .	6	10	Farmer, . . .	"	U. States, . .	1859	Niles, John, . . .	13	2	Teacher, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1853
Dean, Nelson, . . .	5	6	" . . .	"	Canada, . .	1859	O'Brien, John, . . .	15	6	Fruit Grower and Farmer, . . .	St. Lawrence	"	1837
Eccles, George, . . .	O. S.	29	" . . .	"	Nova Sco., . .	1825	Potevin, Andrew, . . .	18	4	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1830
Fraser, Alex., . . .	14	1	" . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1853	Rattray, Wm., . . .	16	4	" . . .	"	Canada, . .	1840
Follens, A. B., . . .	9	1	Farmer and Auctioneer, . . .	"	England, . .	1822	Ranous, E. R. George, . . .	17	4	" . . .	"	Scotland, . .	1850
Friend, John, . . .	5	3	Farmer, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1842	Ross, Henry, . . .	8	1	" . . .	Wolfe Island	"	1848
Fossett, Alexander, . . .	11	3	" . . .	"	Canada, . .	1855	Rodgers, James, . . .	4	1	{ Real Estate Speculator and Owner } of Vessels, . . .	"	"	1852
Gibson, T. J., . . .	11	2	" . . .	"	"	1836	Radford, J. H., Capt., . . .	4	7	Boat Builder, . . .	"	"	1842
Grant, Alex., . . .	6	4	" . . .	"	"	1844	Smithers, Wm. Jr., . . .	O. S.	22	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1834
Greenwood, Charles, . . .	8	3	Cold Springs Cheese Factory, Farmer, . . .	"	"	1841	Spinning, Edwin A., . . .	O. S.	22	" . . .	"	"	1845
Grimshaw, Wm. Jr., . . .	4	1	Farmer, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1841	Staley, Archibald, . . .	O. S.	22	General Merchant, . . .	Marysville, . .	England, . .	1831
Godfray, James, . . .	Marysville, . . .	8	Church of England Clergyman, . . .	"	"	1848	Sims, F. H., . . .	O. S.	22	Lumber Merchant, . . .	"	"	1867
Going, Shirley, . . .	Marysville, . . .	8	Real Estate, . . .	"	Nova Sco., . .	1856	Sanderson, Henry F., . . .	O. S.	22	Tailor, . . .	"	Scotland, . .	1857
Grant, O. G., . . .	Marysville, . . .	2	Carpenter and Joiner, . . .	"	Penn., . . .	1811	Staley, C., . . .	O. S.	25	Mariner, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1834
George, John, . . .	8	4	Shoemaker, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1854	Spratt, Thomas J., . . .	7	1	Farmer, . . .	"	U. States, . .	1820
Grimshaw, James, . . .	2	9	Farmer, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1829	Tarrant, Thomas, . . .	7	1	Catholic Clergyman, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1847
Horne, W. W., . . .	Marysville, . . .	12	Master Mariner, . . .	"	U. States, . .	1836	Tarrant, John, . . .	7	1	Farmer, . . .	"	England, . .	1808
Horne, Thomas D., . . .	Alexandria Pt., . . .	7	Proprietor of Horne Hotel, & Farmer, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1847	Watts, Samuel, . . .	7	2	Mechanic, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1864
Harris, Luther, . . .	12	2	Mariner and Farmer, . . .	"	"	1850	Watts, Constanier, . . .	5	2	Retired, . . .	"	England, . .	1801
Hutchins, T., . . .	7	2	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1849	Watts, Job, . . .	8	1	Farmer, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1835
Hackett, A., . . .	Marysville, . . .	8	" . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1823	Wills, George, . . .	O. S.	8	" . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1833
Hanlon, Michael, . . .	7	4	" . . .	"	Scotland, . .	1856	Whitmarsh, F., . . .	18	8	" . . .	"	Canada, . .	1839
Henderson, Wm., . . .	Marysville, . . .	O. S.	Carpenter, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1847	Woodman, S. D., . . .	15	5	Post Master and Farmer, . . .	St. Lawrence	U. States, . .	1863
Hutchinson, George, . . .	O. S.	10	Deputy Reeve and Farmer, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1826	Woodman, George, . . .	2	1	Farmer, . . .	Wolfe Island	"	1848
Healy, David, . . .	Marysville, . . .	13	Summer Resort, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1853	Yott, Lewis, . . .	2	1	Mariner and Farmer, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1847
Hitchcock, H. O., . . .	13	3	Farmer, . . .	"	England, . .	1853							
Harrison, John, . . .													

OLDEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Crosier, W. G., . . .	3	19	" . . .	M'tn Grove, . . .	"	1823	Loyst, Andrew, . . .	1	13	Farmer, . . .	Ardew, . . .	Ontario, . .	1849
Flynn, Gilbert, . . .	2	13	" . . .	" . . .	"	1823	Price, J. G., . . .	1	18	" . . .	"	"	1811
Hanes, George, . . .	4	12	Farmer, . . .	Ardew, . . .	"	1855	See, Joseph, . . .	1	16	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1825
Loyst, W. N., . . .	2	14	" . . .	"	"	1855	Thompson, George, . . .	1	17	" . . .	"	"	1825

KENEBECK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Boombawer, Andrew,	7	16	Farmer,	Arden, . . .	Ontario,	1829	Perry, William B., .	7	15	Farmer,	Arden, . . .	Ontario, .	1848
Clark, John Thomas,	5	13	"	"	"	1841	Paul, Robert, . . .	4	9	Reeve of Kenebec, and Farmer,	"	"	1838
Clark, Daniel, . . .	6	10	"	"	"	1848	See, Charles A., . .	1	7	Farmer,	"	"	1854
Deline, Edward, . . .	9	17	"	"	"	1843	Sanderson, H. B., . .	1	14	"	"	"	1842
Godfrey, John, . . .	9	12	"	"	"	1824	Scott, Daniel, . . .	6	17	"	"	"	1822
Hays, W. R., . . .	11	16	"	"	"	1832	Smith, George, . . .			Shoemaker,	"	Scotland, .	1874
Keller, J. W., . . .			"	"	"	1840	Tallow, James, . . .	Arden, . . .		Miller,	"	Ontario, .	1839
Moore, Jacob P., . .			Proprietor of Queen's Hotel,	"	"	1849	Wood, Elias, . . .	6	8	Farmer, Councilman of Kenebec,	"	"	1836
Miller, George E., .	9	18	Carpenter and Farmer,	"	"	1826	Warmouth, Nathaniel			Blacksmith,	"	"	1854
Mills, W. B., . . .			Gen'l Farmer, Postmaster, Merchant,	"	England,	1857	Walker, R. E., . . .	11	14	Farmer,	"	"	1832
Newton, Richard, . .	8	18	Mill Owner and Farmer,	"	U. States,	1828	Williams, James, . .			Mill Owner,	"	"	1839
Osborn, D., . . .			Proprietor of Osborne House,	"	Ontario,	1827	Woodcock, George, .	4	8	Farmer,	"	"	1831
Parks, James M., . .	5	2	Farmer,	"	"	1854							

NAPANEE.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Ashley, A. S., L.D.S.,	Napanees,			Napanees,			Joy, Wilder,	Napanees,		Blacksmith and Wagon Maker, . . .	Napanees,	Canada, . .	1850
Ashley, C. R.,	"		Groceries, Boots and Shoes, . . .	"	Ontario, . .	1852	Johns, S. T.,	"		Wagon and Carriage Builder, . . .	"	"	1864
Bank B. N. America,	"		"	"	Canada, . .		Mer. Bank of Canada,	"		"	"	Canada, . .	
Burrows, Fred.,	"		Public School Inspector,	"	"	1870	McGuin, J. B.,	"		Tanner,	"	"	1872
Bezo, Francis,	"		Fancy Goods, Fruit, Groceries, etc., . . .	"	England, . .	1825	Madden, G. S.,	"		Foundry and Machine Shop, . . .	"	"	1836
Briggs, James,	"		Retired Merchant,	"	Canada, . .	1833	Mair, G. L. & Bro.,	"		Farmer,	"	Canada, . .	
Benson, J.,	"		Collector of Customs,	"	"		McMullen, Wm.,	"		{ Sewing Machine Agt., Reapers and	"	"	
Bowey, John,	"		Brewer,	"	"		Mahood, Samuel,	"		Mowers, etc.,	"	"	
Benson, J. B.,	"		Publisher of the Napanees Express, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1835	Mattis, Nelson,	"		Plasterer,	"	New York, . .	1854
Bowen, E.,	"		Auctioneer,	"	"	1837	Mattis, Isaac W.,	"		Hardware Merchant,	"	Canada, . .	1841
Cartwright, J. S.,	"		Barrister,	"	"		Perry, H. W.,	"		Sheriff,	"	"	
Chinneck, Fred.,	"		Jeweller and Watch Maker,	"	"		Prun, O. Y.,	"		{ Prop. of Briscoe House, and Livery	"	"	
Clark, John E.,	"		Carpenter and Joiner,	"	Canada, . .	1845	Potter Bros.,	"		in connection,	"	"	1871
Cheetham, John,	"		Deputy Registrar,	"	England, . .	1870	Paisley, Charles,	"		Proprietor of Paisley House, . . .	"	"	1781
Dowling, D. B.,	"		Teacher,	"	"	1858	Preston, D. W.,	"		Barrister,	"	"	
Deroche, H. M.,	"		{ Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, M. }	"	Ontario, . .		Reeve & Morden,	"		Barristers, etc.,	"	"	
Demorest, Francis,	"		P. P. for Addington,	"	"	1816	Reid, George,	"		Groceries and Crockery,	"	"	
Empy, A. J.,	"		Pump Maker, Carpenter and Joiner, . . .	"	"	1848	Rennie, John,	"		Clothier and Gent's Furnishing, . . .	"	"	
Ehlski, John,	"		Blacksmith,	"	"	1845	Rendell, Alfred,	"		Carpenter and Joiner,	"	England, . .	1853
Frazer & Rennie,	"		Carpenter and Joiner,	"	"		Roblin, M. P.,	"		Registrar Deeds,	"	Canada, . .	1843
Geiger, Y. S.,	"		General Merchant,	"	"		Stone, E. B.,	"		Solicitor,	"	"	
Gould, Andrew,	"		Butcher and Cattle Dealer,	"	Canada, . .	1860	Slaven & Ironsides,	"		Dry Goods, etc.,	"	"	
Gibbard & Son,	"		Livery and General Speculator,	"	"		Sharpe, J. J.,	"		Blacksmith,	"	"	
Grange, John T.,	"		Furniture Manufacturer,	"	"		Soby, John,	"		Proprietor of Campbell House, . . .	"	"	
Henry Bros.,	"		M. P. P. for Lennox, Paper Man'fr, . . .	"	Ontario, . .	1837	Scott, L. A.,	"		Barber,	"	"	
Henwood, Daniel,	"		Printers,	"	Ireland, . .		Spencer, H. R.,	"		Clothier and Dealer in Gent's Furnish'g	"	Canada, . .	1838
Howes, Margaret,	"		Blacksmith,	"	England, . .	1866	Templeton & Beeman,	"		Publisher of the Napanees Beaver, . . .	"	"	
Henderson, Thos. E.,	"		Grocery,	"	Ireland, . .	1853	Vine, Edward,	"		Farmer,	"	England, . .	1845
Huffman, Thos. A.,	"		Groceries and Bakery,	"	"		Williams, W. S.,	"		Mayor of Napanees,	"	Canada, . .	
Henderson & Coates,	"		Druggist,	"	"		Wilkinson, W. H.,	"		County Judge,	"	"	
Harris & Empey,	"		Barristers,	"	"		Welles, John R.,	"		Hardware,	"	U. States, . .	1840
Herring, John,	"		Livery and Sale Stables,	"	Canada, . .	1876	Wright, R. G.,	"		Dry Goods,	"	"	
Howes, Edward J.,	"		{ Man'fr of Dodge Reapers and Mow- }	"	"	1848	Wees, R. A.,	"		"	"	"	
			ers, Foundry and Machine Shop, }	"	"						"	"	
			Harness Maker,	"	"						"	"	

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	
Anderson, Thomas,	7	21	Farmer,	Roblin,	Canada, . .	1827	McMarth, James,	4	11	Farmer,	Selby,	Ontario, . .	1848	
Armstrong, John,	5	18	"	Selby,	"	1840	Martin, John,	4	3	"	Napanees, . .	Ireland, . .	1824	
Anderson, Robert,	4	18	"	"	"	1872	Martin, David,	4	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Selby,	Ontario, . .	1846	
Allen, James S.,	11	16	"	Marlbank,	"	1859	McGreer, Thomas,	6	20	Farmer,	"	"	1848	
Beoman, William,	Selby,		Grocery Store,	Selby,	"		McBride, James,	6	21	"	"	Ireland, . .	1824	
Bradshaw, Henry,	9	11	Farmer,	Roblin,	"	1826	McNeil, Daniel,	7	11	"	"	Forest Mills, . .	1834	
Blute, James,	6	8	"	Kingsford,	"	1854	McAlister, Adam,	6	1	"	"	Kingsford, . .	Ontario, . .	1833
Baker, William,	5	20	"	Selby,	New York, . .	1823	McConnell, James,	9	19	"	"	Roblin,	Ireland, . .	1837
Conger, John,	1	11	Bricklayer, Plasterer, and Farmer, . . .	Napanees, . .	"	1822	Oliver, A. E.,	2	7	"	"	Napanees, . .	Ontario, . .	1845
Dunn, Gilbert,	10	8	Farmer,	Roblin,	Ontario, . .	1871	Outwater, Daniel,	2	15	"	"	"	"	1811
Denison, J. W.,	4	20	"	Napanees, . .	"	1850	Pringle, Allen,	5	19	"	"	Selby,	"	1841
Dupuis, Silvester X.,	3	15	"	"	"	1839	Parks, Emerson,	6	22	"	"	"	"	1869
Fennell, Thomas,	7	3	"	Leinster,	England, . .	1832	Phillips, Patrick,	10	16	"	"	Roblin,	England, . .	1865
French, William,	7	22	"	Roblin,	Ontario, . .	1844	Roberts & Gibson,	3	23	Milk Business and Farmers,	Napanees, . .	"		
Grieve, George,	8	21	"	"	"	1846	Robertson, Francis,	5	17	Farmer,	Selby,	Ontario, . .	1852	
Gunn, John G.,	1	11	"	Napanees, . .	"	1850	Sill, I.,	3	14	"	"	Napanees, . .	"	1841
Graham, Nancy,	4	20	"	Selby,	"	1863	Sexsmith, John O.,	4	11	"	"	Selby,	New York, . .	1821
Grooms, John,	3	2	"	Napanees, . .	"	1836	Spencer, James R.,	4	14	Carpenter and Joiner,	"	"	"	1845
Grooms, Ira E.,	2	5	"	"	"	1851	Savage, James,	5	15	Farmer,	"	Ireland, . .	1827	
Grange, Mrs. E.,	3	22	Widow of Thomas Grange	"	Scotland, . .	1843	Spencer, E. A.,	9	21	Farmer, Millwright, & Justice of Peace, . . .	Roblin,	Ontario, . .	1839	
Hepburn, James,	10	7	Farmer,	Selby,	"	1849	Storr, Wm. H.,	9	2	Farmer,	Leinster, . .	"	"	1846
Hughes, John H.,	9	20	"	Roblin,	Canada, . .	1836	Scott, Norman W.,	3	29	Farmer and Carpenter,	Napanees, . .	"	"	1826
Harris, Henry,	9	17	"	"	Ireland, . .	1863	Shannon, Robert,	2	14	Farmer,	"	"	"	1839
Hewitt, John,	6	4	"	Kingsford,	"	1841	Stone, Joshua H.,	10	15	Farmer & Agt. for Agricultural Imp., . . .	Roblin,	"	"	1845
Hewitt, Alexander,	6	2	"	Leinster,	Ontario, . .	1842	Sager, George J.,	1	19	Farmer,	Napanees, . .	"	"	1854
Hunt, Wm. T.,	5	21	Carpenter and Joiner,	Selby,	"	1840	Salter, William,	3	16	"	"	"	"	1841
Haynes, William,	6	24	Farmer,	"	"	1826	Sills, Uriah C.,	3	15	"	"	"	"	1842
Hudgins, Ira B.,	5	14	"	"	"	1848	Sagor, Joshua,	1	10	"	"	"	"	1824
Hudgins, Moses P.,	4	10	"	"	"	1855	Storr, Elijah,	8	3	Reeve of Richmond and Farmer,	Leinster, . .	England, . .	1832	
Howes, Catharine,	10	6	Owner of Farm,	Forest Mills, . .	Ireland, . .	1844	Sexsmith, J. W.,	4	7	Speculator,	Selby,	Ontario, . .	1830	
Hudson, William,	1	13	Farmer,	Napanees, . .	Ontario, . .	1836	Thompson, R. Thos.,	1	11	Farmer,	Napanees, . .	"	"	1850
Hicks, George A.,	8	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	"	"	1828	Vandusen, Wm. J.,	8	17	"	Selby,	"	"	1868
Hart, Thomas W.,	1	8	Teacher,	"	"	1842	Vader, William,	8	17	Farmer and Lumber Dealer,	Napanees, . .	"	"	1853
Jaynes, John,	1	13	Farmer,	"	"	1816	Valleau, A. Z.,	Selby,		Harness Manufacturer,	Selby,	"	"	1862
Jones, James,	1	1	"	Mill Point, . .	England, . .	1871	Van De Bogart, Frs.,	3	24	{ "Richmond Farm," Dairyman, }	Napanees, . .	"	"	1838
Kelly, Albert B.,	1	1	Dealer in Produce,	"	New York, . .	1862	Walrath, Henry,	8	22	Farmer,	"	"	"	
Long, Marsden,	2	13	Farmer,	Napanees, . .	Ontario, . .	1852	Walker, James A.,	4	15	"	Roblin,	New York, . .	1853	
Long, Edmond,	2	3	"	Mill Point, . .	"	1843	Walker, Norman,	1	5	"	Selby,	Scotland, . .	1856	
Long, James A.,	2	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Napanees, . .	"	1849	Walker, Alexander,	4	15, 16	"	Napanees, . .	Ontario, . .	1851	
Lamphier, John,	4	2	Farmer and Hop Raiser,	"	England, . .	1832	Wiggins, Elliott,	2	18	"	Selby,	Scotland, . .	1857	
Loughlin, James,	8	3	Farmer,	Leinster,	Ontario, . .	1836	Wilson, Daniel,	4	15	"	Napanees, . .	"	"	1862
Leatch, Thomas,	2	17	"	Napanees, . .	New York, . .	1864				Selby,	Ireland, . .	1846		
Miller, William E.,	4	1	"	"	Napanees, . .	1848								

ERNESTOWN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Armitage, Mrs. A.,	3	36, 37	Farmer,	Odessa, . . .	Canada, . .	1818	Amey, N.,	2	19	Retired,	Ernest'wn St	Canada, . .	1823
Aylsworth, Geo. A.,	2	30	"	"	"	1845	Aylsworth, W. M.,	2	27	Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1851
Aylsworth, David,	2	29	"	"	"	1801	Buck, Martin,	3	12	Retired,	Bath,	"	1809
Asselstine, M., . . .	3	25, 26	Woollen Manufacturer,	"	"	1846	Babcock, Wellington,	6	41	Farmer,	Wilton,	"	1855
Anderson, Robert,	2	13	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1827	Brandon, James S.,	5	6	"	Morven,	"	1846
Addit, John,	1	42	"	Westbrook, . .	"	1849	Barry, David,	1	36	Farmer and Drover,	Mill Haven, . .	"	1832
Aylsworth, Robert,	3	31	Township Clerk and Farmer,	Odessa,	Ontario, . .	1805	Baker, Robert H.,	1	33	Farmer,	"	"	1850
Aylsworth, Isaac F.,	2	28	Farmer and Reeve of Ernestown,	"	"	1831	Belfour, T. A.,	Bath,		Painter,	Bath,	"	1839
Allen, Lewis,	Odessa,		Merchant,	"	Canada, . .	1832	Babcock, Seth,	"		Farmer,	"	"	1851
Asselstine, Mrs. M. S.,	"		"	"	"	1823	Blair, Thomas,	"		Sailor,	"	Ireland, . .	1840
Aylsworth, Albert,	2	33	Proprietor of Stage and Farmer,	"	"	1844	Bradshaw, Samuel,	4	42	Farmer,	Sharpton,	Canada, . .	1844
Armitage, J. W., . . .	3	36, 37	Retired,	"	"	1844	Burt, James,	4	13, 14	"	Violet,	England, . .	1847
Asselstine, Davis, . .	3	29	Carpenter and Joiner,	"	"	1811	Belfour, John,	Bath,		Post Master,	Bath,	Ontario, . .	1840
Aylsworth, James B.,	2	9	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1853	Babcock, Lester,	3	20	Farmer,	Ernest'wn St	"	1834
Amey, Soloman, . . .	2	24	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1819	Benjamin, Henry,	4	27	"	Odessa,	"	1832
Amey, Adam,	2	23	Farmer and Mill Owner,	"	"	1821	Babcock, L. D.,	Odessa,		Foundry,	"	"	1829
Amey, Clement J., .	2	9, 10	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1860	Booth, P. A.,	"		Miller,	"	"	1844
Amey, T. A.,	2	24	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1853	Booth, B. A.,	"		Woollen Manufacturer,	"	"	1845
Amey, David,	6	33	"	"	"	1837	Booth, D. B.,	"		Physician,	"	"	1830

ERNESTOWN TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'tl.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'tl.
Bowman, Edwin.	4	41	Farmer.	Odessa.	U. States.	1840	Jenkins, C. A.	5	33	Farmer.	Odessa.	Canada.	1837
Briden, Rev. Wm.	Odessa.		Clergyman.	"	England.	1854	Johnston, James.	2	23	"	Bath.	"	1848
Burleigh, Charles.	4	9	Farmer.	Morven.	Canada.	1858	Jones, John.	1	42	"	Collinsby.	England.	1857
Brethen, Henry.	4	9	"	"	England.	1844	Johnston, J. J.	2	3	"	Bath.	Canada.	1856
Boice, Wm. T.	3	13	"	Bath.	Canada.	1816	Johnston, J. S.	2	3	"	"	"	1856
Buck, Danford.	2	11	Blacksmith.	"	"	1851	Johnston, T. C.	Bath.		Harness Maker.	"	"	1806
Bell, John A.	3	7	Farmer.	"	"	1855	Johnston, Noble.	"		"	Ireland.	"	1853
Barry, Garrett.		32	Sawyer.	Odessa.	Ireland.	1842	Johnston, Robert.	"		Retired.	"	"	1842
Briscoe, B.	3	1	Retired.	Napanee.	Canada.	1801	Johnston, James.	Odessa.		Carriage Painter.	Odessa.	Canada.	1855
Buck, Azel.	2	11	Farmer.	Bath.	"	1836	Johnston, Marcus.	3	4	Farmer.	Morven.	"	1840
Brown, David W.	3	14	"	"	"	1847	Johnston, John.	5	30	"	Odessa.	"	1828
Brown, Isaac F.	2	21	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1836	Johnson, S. O.	3	5	"	Morven.	"	1842
Collins, P. J.	2	19	"	"	"	1836	Keller, Andrew.	5	35	Retired Farmer.	Wilton.	U. States.	1796
Clark, R. L.	2	36	"	Odessa.	"	1817	Kennedy, R.	Bath.		Physician.	Bath.	Canada.	1850
Caton, Arch. M.	2	38	"	"	"	1854	Loughlen, John.	2	31	Farmer.	Odessa.	"	1818
Calder, Helen.	2	33	"	"	Scotland.	1848	Lasher, L. S.	1	4, 5	"	Bath.	"	1822
Clark, E. M.	2	37	"	"	Canada.	1854	Laird, Charles.	Bath.		Fish Dealer.	"	"	1852
Clark, J. M.	2	37	"	"	"	1815	Lee, James D.	4	39	Farmer.	Odessa.	"	1855
Clement, J.	2	11	"	Bath.	"	1842	Lee, Daniel J. P.	Odessa.		Merchant.	"	"	1804
Clark, Charles S.	1	34	"	Mill Haven.	"	1825	Lucas, J. H., & Bro.	"		"	"	"	"
Craig, A. W.	1	32	"	"	"	1807	Lucas, George.	3	25	Farmer.	"	"	1826
Cook, George.	1	31	Miller.	"	England.	1843	Lemon, George.	5	1	Wagon Maker.	Morven.	"	1825
Cunningham, Jos. R.	Bath.		Fisherman.	Bath.	Canada.	1839	Lee, Edward.	5	35	Farmer and Carpenter.	Odessa.	"	1830
Canfield, M. D.	4	5	Retired Teacher.	Morven.	New York.	1843	Lane, Jacob.	Violet.		Miller and Millwright.	Violet.	"	1816
Chamberlain, G. A.	5	24	Farmer.	Sharpton.	Canada.	1849	Lake, S. F.	5	4	Farmer.	Morven.	"	1829
Chadwick, Wm. M.	Odessa.		General Agent.	Odessa.	"	1838	Loughlin, B.	Odessa.		Carpenter and Joiner.	Odessa.	"	1828
Campbell & Burley.	Bath.		Merchants.	Bath.	"	1839	Lake, J. H.	7	15	Farmer.	Camden, East.	"	1837
Collins, Charles.	"		Blacksmith.	"	"	1834	McGee, James.	2	42	"	Westbrook.	"	1832
Chadwick, Allen.	Odessa.		Carpenter and Joiner.	Odessa.	"	1852	Miller, J.	2	3, 4, 5	General Dealer.	Bath.	"	1810
Clark, S. D.	"		Merchant.	"	"	1819	McConnell, Joseph.	Odessa.		Farmer.	Odessa.	"	1852
Caton, Patrick.	6	23	Retired.	"	"	1812	McGlow, E.	3	18	"	Ernest'wn St	Ireland.	1870
Clark, Samuel.	5	18	Farmer.	Violet.	"	1799	McGuin, J. F.	2	28	"	Odessa.	Canada.	1843
Close, D. W.	5	10	Cheese Manufacturer.	"	"	1830	McKay, John A.	2	33	"	"	"	1839
Clough, G. D.	4	12	Farmer.	"	"	1816	Milligan, S.	1	21	"	Mill Haven.	"	1825
Cannon, David.	5	39	Printer.	Wilton.	Ireland.	1858	Miller, Norris B.	2	9, 10, 11	"	Bath.	"	1829
Denyes, Martin.	4	26	Farmer.	Odessa.	Ontario.	1812	Miller, S. K.	2	10	"	"	"	1836
Davy, M. C.	1	3	"	Bath.	Canada.	1823	McPherson, M.	2	3	"	"	"	1851
Donavan, Patrick.	1	6	"	"	Ireland.	1849	Miller, George.	1	23	"	Mill Haven.	"	1843
Dennee, Joseph.	Bath.		Retired.	"	Canada.	1804	Murdock, J. H.	Bath.		Carpenter.	Bath.	"	1836
Daly, George T.	2	16	Farmer.	Ernest'wn St	"	1846	Mott, Robert.	"		Harness Maker and Carriage Trimmer.	"	"	1839
Davis, F. E.	Bath.		Tinsmith.	Bath.	"	1857	Mabee, J. E.	Odessa.		Teacher.	Odessa.	"	1851
Dawson, George.	2	9	Farmer.	Ernest'wn St	"	1852	McBride, Alex. B.	Bath.		Sailor.	Bath.	Ireland.	1835
Denyes, J. W.	4	29	"	Odessa.	"	1840	Montgomery, G. W.	Odessa.		Blacksmith.	Odessa.	Canada.	1845
Derbyshire, Byron.	Odessa.		General Agent.	"	"	1840	Mabee, P. W.	"		Merchant.	"	"	1812
Davy, Albert W.	3	29	Carpenter.	"	"	1843	McGuin, Canfield.	"		Painter.	"	"	1848
Davy, Samson.	7	32	Farmer.	Wilton.	"	1838	Millis, Cornelius.	"		Butcher.	"	"	1835
Dewitt, John.	7	15	"	"	"	1834	McVety, T. W.	"		Clergyman.	"	"	1849
Dorn, W. R.	7	4	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer.	Napanee.	"	1830	McGuin, Henry.	3	40	Farmer.	"	"	1840
Davis, E. R.	6	10	Farmer.	Switzville.	"	1843	McGuin, Owen.	3	40	"	"	"	1812
Davey, George.	Newburgh.		Teacher.	Newburgh.	"	1858	McConnell, James.	3	30	"	"	Ireland.	1825
Davidson, John D.	5	26	Farmer.	Odessa.	"	1819	Metzler, Robert.	5	28	"	"	Canada.	1849
Derges, Harvey.	5	38	"	"	"	1844	Milligan, J. P.	7	6	"	Napanee.	Canada.	1858
Davis, B.	6	23	"	Wilton.	"	1835	McKim, J. N.	7	9	Cheese Manufacturer.	Newburgh.	"	1822
Emery, A.	Odessa.		Proprietor of Hotel.	Odessa.	Ireland.	1821	Milligan, Robert S.	7	5	Farmer.	Napanee.	"	1847
Empey, Thomas.	7	2	Farmer.	Napanee.	Canada.	1827	Miller, Peter E. K.	6	7	Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Post Master.	Switzville.	"	1845
Fleming, George.	1	26	Retired.	Mill Haven.	Ireland.	1810	Miller, James L.	7	6	Farmer.	"	"	1834
Fleming, John.	1	19	Blacksmith.	"	Canada.	1836	Martin, William.	6	5, 6	"	"	"	1820
Fairfield, W. J.	Bath.		Retired.	Bath.	"	1800	Meacham, W. W., M.D.	Odessa.		Physician.	Odessa.	Ontario.	1842
Fries, Frederick.	Odessa.		Boot and Shoemaker.	Odessa.	Germany.	1863	Nicholson, Chester.	1	31, 31, 32	Farmer.	Mill Haven.	"	1822
Franklin, David.	3	4	Farmer.	Morven.	Canada.	1847	Nimmo, Rev. J. H.	Bath.		Clergyman.	Bath.	"	1870
Fralick, L. F.	3	1	"	"	"	1818	Nicholson, James.	3	6	Farmer.	"	"	1820
Fraser, G. M.	3	37	"	Odessa.	"	1833	Neville, Chester W.	6	13	"	Newburgh.	"	1851
Fraser, J. C.	3	39	"	"	"	1837	O'Hara, Cyrus.	2	28	"	Odessa.	U. States.	1859
Fraser, Abram.	3	38	"	"	"	1820	Oak, Thomas.	2	5	"	Morven.	England.	1840
Fraser, Donald.	2	25	Farmer and Stock Breeder.	"	Scotland.	1854	Perry, A. B.	5	13	P. L. S. and Farmer.	Violet.	Canada.	1813
Fraser, I. O.	4	16	Farmer.	"	Canada.	1845	Phillips, A.	1	19	Shoemaker.	Mill Haven.	"	1810
Fellows, John J.	4	19	"	"	"	1848	Purdy, John.	1	42	Farmer.	Collinsby.	"	1842
Fisk, John.	5	34	"	"	"	1850	Pollard, Joseph.	2	13	"	Bath.	"	1845
Gunn, Annie.	Odessa.		Milliner and Dressmaker.	"	"	1855	Purdy, Joseph.	1	41	"	Collinsby.	"	1805
Galloway, James B.	1	32	Farmer.	Mill Haven.	"	1852	Parks, Philander.	1	29	"	Mill Haven.	"	1838
Gage, Richard.	1	4	"	Bath.	England.	1855	Parks, Thomas.	Bath.		Carpenter.	Bath.	Ireland.	1845
Gordon, A. R.	4	32	"	Odessa.	Canada.	1808	Phillips, Geo. L.	"		Carriage Builder.	"	Canada.	1860
Gordon, A. B., Jr.	4	28	Drover.	"	"	1846	Paradis, Harvey.	"		Shoemaker.	"	France.	1876
Gordon, William.	4	30	Farmer.	"	Ireland.	1840	Priest, A. D.	2	4, 5	Farmer.	"	Canada.	1845
Garrison, Gedeon.	3	3	Retired.	Morven.	Canada.	1804	Priest, F. H.	Bath.		Druggist.	"	"	1849
Galloway, Thomas.	1	31	Farmer.	Ernest'wn St	"	1830	Price, E. B.	"		Physician and Reeve.	"	"	1837
Gardner, W. R.	5	1	"	Morven.	"	1836	Parrott, J. M.	4	22	Farmer.	Odessa.	"	1823
Hoselton, D. G.	Bath.		Carpenter.	Bath.	U. States.	1851	Parrott, G. A.	4	22	"	"	"	1852
Henderson, E. D.	1	18, 19	Miller.	Mill Haven.	Quebec.	1835	Perry, Ebenezer.	3	6	"	Morven.	"	1847
Hoselton, G. S.	Bath.		"	Bath.	U. States.	1846	Parrott, H. H.	7	13	"	Newburgh.	"	1853
Henderson, E. W.	Mill Haven.		Teacher.	Mill Haven.	Canada.	1855	Percy, L. E.	7	10	"	"	"	1853
Hancox, Mary.	Bath.		"	Bath.	"	1795	Peters, M. & A.	6	26	"	Wilton.	"	1852
Hinton, Richard.	"		Blacksmith.	"	"	1857	Peters, George.	6	25	"	"	"	1837
Ham, Norman B.	2	6	Farmer.	"	"	1853	Peters, John B.	6	26	Farmer and Blacksmith.	"	"	1821
Henzy, H.	4	37	"	Odessa.	"	1830	Peters, Andrew.	7	27	Farmer.	"	"	1857
Huffman, C. W.	3	3, 4	"	Bath.	"	1825	Peters, Anson, Sr.	6	28	"	"	"	1830
Hogle, John.	Bath.		{ Ex-Warden of Lennox & Adding- ton, and Customs,	"	"	1820	Perry, John.	6	30	"	"	"	1816
Hartman, B.	Odessa.		Wagon Builder.	Odessa.	"	1830	Perry, S. V.	5	11	Carpenter and Joiner.	Violet.	"	"
Horning, Abraham.	3	14	Farmer.	Bath.	"	1832	Perry, Norman.	4	20	Farmer.	Odessa.	"	1849
Hartman, S. D.	3	24	"	Bath.	"	1832	Pringer, Mrs. A. S.	Bath.		"	Bath.	"	1833
Hill, John.	3	18	"	Odessa.	"	1852	Purdy, Hazzard W.	1	7	Ex-Reeve.	"	"	1809
Hamm, N. B.	2	13, 14	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1837	Quigley, John.	5	25	Farmer.	Odessa.	"	1824
Hagerman, A.	3	17	"	"	"	1845	Rouse, Geo. H.	1	2	"	Bath.	"	1822
Hart, Philo Wm. J.	2	25	Proprietor of Woollen Mills.	"	U. States.	1814	Rose, W. J.	1	8	"	"	"	1837
Houston, Wm. J.	3	16	Farmer.	Bath.	Canada.	1875	Rickey, Horace.	1	18	Miller.	Mill Haven.	"	1823
Hamm, Fred.	2	13	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1857	Rickey, A. J.	1	18	Carpenter.	"	"	1834
Hagardorn, G. A.	5	15	Gardener.	Violet.	"	1840	Rutherford, Emily D.	1	36	Farmer.	Collinsby.	"	1834
Hunter, William.	Violet.		Farmer.	"	"	1830	Rose, Alex.	2	1	"	Bath.	"	1842
Hagerman, E. L.	5	8	"	"	"	1842	Raworth, Thomas.	1	30	"	Mill Haven.	England.	1837
Homan, James S.	7	33	"	Wilton.	"	1870	Robinson, M. M.	Bath.		Blacksmith.	Bath.	Canada.	1854
Hartman, Lewis.	5	27	"	Odessa.	"	1831	Ross, William.	"		Miller.	"	Scotland.	1845
Hymers, Alex.	5	40, 41	"	Wilton.	"	1820	Reeve, C. H.	Odessa.		Tinsmith.	Odessa.	England.	1872
Hicks, James L.	5	33	"	"	"	1825	Ross, Thos. K., M.D.	"		Physician.	"	Canada.	1840
Hillier, John.	2	35, 36	"	Odessa.	"	1824	Richardson, Wm. H.	4	5	Speculator.	Morven.	"	1851
Hillman, Thomas.	3	26	"	"	England.	1870	Reynolds, A.	5	33	Farmer.	Odessa.	"	1845
Henderson, Hiram.	2	7, 8	"	Bath.	Canada.	1819	Storms, Selvester.	5	23	"	Violet.	"	1842
Huffman, A. H.	2	11	"	"	"	1856	Shields, Samuel.	4	18	"	Odessa.	"	1850
Hartman, John.	1	27	"	Mill Haven.	"	1840	Shultz, S.	2	26	"	"	"	1843
Hartman, David.	1	26	"	"	"	1852	Storer, Hiram.	1	34	"	"	"	1841
Hartman, Anam.	1	25	"	"	"	1848	Snider, E.	2	16	"	Mill Haven.	"	1849
Hill, Richard.	Bath.		"	Bath.	England.	1832	Storer, Miles.	1	32	Carpenter.	"	"	1852
Howie, Robert.	4	22	"	Odessa.	Scotland.	1832	Smith, W. H.	2	9	"	Bath.	"	1844
Irons, Samuel.	Bath.		Shoemaker.	Bath.	Canada.	1842	Smith, William.	2	5	Farmer.	"	England.	1869
Irish, Fillotson.	5	3	Farmer.	Morven.	"	1826	Sterling, John.	1	25	"	Mill Haven.	Canada.	1857
							Steel, Joseph.	1	18	Fisherman.	"	"	1839

ERNESTOWN TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Smith, James, . . .		25	Farmer, . . .	Ernest'wn St	Canada, . .	1837	Sanders, Henry Jas.,	Bath, . . .		Harness Maker, . . .	Bath, . . .	New York, . .	1853
Seward, T., . . .	Bath, . . .		Carriage Trimmer and Harness Maker,	Bath, . . .	England, . .	1872	Thompson, James, . .	6	39, 40	Contractor and Mechanic, . . .	Wilton, . . .	"	1827
Simonds, Andrew, . .	"		Painter, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1833	Timmerman, A. E., . .	4	32	Farmer, . . .	Odessa, . . .	"	1847
Sands, Robert, . . .	"		Sailor, . . .	"	"	1849	Tooker, Henry P., . .	7	15	"	Camden, East	"	1853
Shorey, Rev. E. S., . .	"		Clergyman, . . .	"	"	1836	Tolkien, D. W., . . .	7	19, 20	"	"	"	1846
Scott, Charles, . . .	Odessa, . .		Blacksmith, . . .	Odessa, . .	"	1839	Toomey, James, . . .	3	33	"	Odessa, . . .	"	1847
Shultz, Edward, . . .	4		Farmer, . . .	"	"	1837	Thomas, P. C., . . .	3	15	"	Bath, . . .	"	1834
Starr, Thomas, . . .	Odessa, . .		Miller and Baker, . .	"	England, . .	1854	Timmerman, J. A., . .	Odessa, . .		Postmaster, . . .	Odessa, . . .	"	1850
Stover, A., . . .	4	29	Farmer, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1838	Trimlett, J., . . .	Bath, . . .		Tailor, . . .	Bath, . . .	England, . .	1832
Sharp, Lawrence, . . .	3	14	"	Bath, . . .	"	1839	Tobin, Michael, . . .	1	38	Farmer, . . .	Odessa, . . .	Ireland, . .	1843
Shannon, William, . .	3	42	"	Westbrook, . .	"	1839	Turneth, E., . . .	1	33, 34	"	"	"	1849
Smeaton, J. R., . . .	3	15	Teacher, . . .	Bath, . . .	"	1844	Thompson, James, . .	3	27	"	"	Scotland, . .	1822
Smith, William V., . .	3	33	Carpenter and Joiner, .	Odessa, . .	Quebec, . .	1838	Van Winckle, W. W., .	1	37	"	Mill Haven, .	Canada, . .	1833
Sharp, Lucas, . . .	2	8	Farmer, . . .	Bath, . . .	Canada, . .	1855	Venton, S. N., . . .	4	30	"	Odessa, . . .	"	1824
Sharp, John, . . .	2	8	"	"	"	1820	Van Leeuan, Milton, .	5	1, 2	"	Morven, . . .	"	1825
Snider, Edward, . . .	3	21	"	Odessa, . .	"	1815	Vanalstine, R., . . .	11	17, 18	"	Violet, . . .	"	1852
Snider, Philip H., . .	3	21	"	"	"	1846	Van Slyck, M. T., . .	4	6, 7	"	Morven, . . .	U. States, .	1843
Snider, Adam J. P., . .	5	28	"	"	"	1818	Van Winckle, C. B., .	1		Gentleman, . . .	Mill Haven, .	Canada, . .	1831
Snider, John G., . . .	3	16	"	Bath, . . .	"	1833	Van Winckle, Jacob, .	1	19	Carriage Maker, . . .	"	"	1852
Sproul, Thomas, . . .	3	15	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1846	Van Cleet, Wm., . . .	1	20	Shoemaker, . . .	"	"	1836
Sharp, Lucas, . . .	2	6	Retired, . . .	Bath, . . .	"	1796	Vent, James, . . .	1	22	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1840
Snider, Joseph, . . .	3	21	Farmer, . . .	Odessa, . .	"	1824	Whiskin, Frederick, .	1	1	"	Bath, . . .	England, . .	1870
Storms, James, . . .	6	35	"	Wilton, . . .	"	1841	Wallace, Gary, . . .	Bath, . . .		"	"	Ireland, . .	1839
Sweet, Robert, . . .	6	5	"	Switzerville, .	"	1855	Williams, I., . . .	"		Blacksmith, . . .	"	"	1812
Switzer, R. N., . . .	6	11	"	"	"	1847	Wilson, John, . . .	"		"	"	"	1857
Smith, Allen, . . .	Wilton, . .		Blacksmith, . . .	Wilton, . .	"	1851	Wycott, F. R., . . .	Odessa, . .		Proprietor of Wycott House, .	Odessa, . . .	"	1812
Snider, Ira B., . . .	6	38	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1846	Wemp, Duncan, . . .	Bath, . . .		Proprietor of Hotel, . . .	Bath, . . .	"	1830
Snider, George A., . .	5	7	Brickmaker, . . .	Violet, . . .	"	1853	Wood, Nial P., . . .	3	20	Farmer and Deputy Reeve, .	Ernest'wn St	"	1838
Smith, Joseph, . . .	Violet, . . .		Farmer, . . .	"	"	1850	Wycott, Andrew, . . .	Odessa, . .		Proprietor of Walker House, .	Odessa, . . .	"	1833
Stover, Lewis H., . .	5	21	"	"	"	1810	Walker, S. J., . . .	Odessa, . .		Merchant, . . .	"	"	1837
Storms, Cory, . . .	5	21	"	"	"	1848	Wells, James, . . .	7	29	Farmer, . . .	Napan. & Wil	"	1831
Switzer, C., . . .	6	9	"	Switzerville, .	"	1830	Ward, Joseph, . . .	7	27, 28	"	Camden, East	"	1821
Scouten, A. M., . . .	6	22	"	"	"	1846	Wadsworth, Thomas, .	7	8	Farmer and Engineer, . . .	Napancee, . .	England, . .	1842
Sharp, Nelson, . . .	5	17	"	Violet, . . .	"	1844	Wiseman, Joseph, . .	5	15	Farmer, . . .	Violet, . . .	Ireland, . .	1837
Snider, Charles, . . .	5	26, 27	"	Odessa, . .	"	1834	Wright, Daniel, . . .	5	19	"	"	Canada, . .	1843
Snider, Ira H., . . .	6	28, 29	"	Wilton, . . .	"	1843	Walker, William, . . .	6	42	"	Wilton, . . .	"	1831
Storms, Robert N., . .	6	36	"	"	"	1822	Wallace, Joseph A., .	6	43	"	"	"	1834
Snider, Jeremiah, . .	6	37	"	"	"	1831	Warner, Sidney, . . .	"		Merchant, Retired, . . .	"	New York, . .	1811

SHEFFIELD TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Ash, Miss Mary, . . .			Teacher, . . .	Newburgh, .	Canada, . .		Joyner, Gideon, . . .	Tamworth, . . .		{ Reeve of Tamworth, Prop. of Grist } { and Saw Mills, Woolen Mills, etc. }	Tamworth, .	Canada, . .	1844
Anderson, J. L., . . .			Farmer, . . .	Tamworth, .	"	1841	Jones, Richard C., . .	7	9	Farmer, . . .	"	"	
Adair, Mary Ann, . . .	6	3	"	"	"		Killorin, James, . . .	4	2	"	"	Canada, . .	1846
Aylsworth, James, . .	Tamworth, .		Druggist and Bookseller, .	"	"	1842	Knight, James, . . .	Tamworth, . . .		Physician, . . .	"	"	1861
Benton, Clark, . . .	"		Saddle and Harness Maker, .	"	"	1851	Lockridge, Robert, . .	"		Real Estate Agent, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1846
Black, W. J., . . .	"		Teacher, . . .	"	"	1849	McKim, Elias, Jr., . .	4	3	Farmer, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1841
Bell, William R., . . .	7	4	Councilman, Farmer, . . .	"	"	1835	McCalpin, P., . . .	4	18	"	Lonsdale, . .	"	1846
Coulter, Wilson, . . .	5	6	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1856	McGarvy, James, . . .	Erinsville, . . .		Carpenter, . . .	Erinsville, .	Ireland, . .	1843
Coulter, Andrew, . . .	7	7	Deputy Reeve, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1846	Mahony, Michael, . . .	3	13	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1844
Donohue, Rev. M., . .	Erinsville, .		Catholic Clergyman, . . .	Erinsville, .	"	1864	McLoughlin, J. H., . .	2	1	"	Tamworth, .	Canada, . .	1845
Detlor, Benjamin, . .	4	10	Farmer and Councilman, . .	"	Canada, . .	1826	McKnight, George, . .	5	6	"	"	"	1841
Douglas, Richard, . .	Tamworth, .		Proprietor of Dominion Hotel, .	Tamworth, .	Ireland, . .	1859	Mayne, William, . . .	Tamworth, . . .		Carpenter, . . .	"	England, . .	1851
Fitzpatrick, Rev. L., .	Erinsville, .		Catholic Clergyman, . . .	Erinsville, .	"	1864	McKim, Albert, . . .	"		Carriage Builder, . . .	"	"	1851
Floyd, John, . . .	Tamworth, .		Merchant Tailor, . . .	Tamworth, .	England, . .	1857	Miller, Thomas, . . .	"		Clerk District Court, Tamworth, .	"	Canada, . .	1830
Fuller, J. W., . . .	"		{ Hardware Store, Tinware, and } { Farming Implements, . . . }	"	Canada, . .	1841	Rose, D. E., . . .	"		{ Dealer in Drugs and Fancy Goods, } { and Agent for Loaning Money, }	"	"	1848
Huffman, W. M. C. S. B.	6	1	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1826	Reid, John, . . .	"		Real Estate Owner, . . .	"	New York, . .	1822
Hazzard, Robert, . . .	5	1	"	"	Ireland, . .	1837	Stewart, Archibald, . .	3	11	Farmer, . . .	Erinsville, .	Ireland, . .	1844
Hays, Maurice, . . .	2	13	"	Erinsville, .	Canada, . .	1831	Smith, Benjamin F., . .	Tamworth, . . .		Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, .	Tamworth, .	Canada, . .	1843
Hannah, George, . . .	6	7	"	Tamworth, .	"	1837	Wagar, Leonard, . . .	6	2	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1823
Jones, Richard, . . .	7	7	Woolen Manufacturer, . . .	"	England, . .	1838							

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Amey, W. C., . . .	5	47	Farmer, . . .	Moscow, . .	Ontario, . .	1845	Bickwell, N., M.D., . .	Clark's Mills, . . .		Physician, . . .	Camden, East	Ontario, . .	1823
Amey, John N., . . .	5	47	"	"	"	1812	Bell, W. A., . . .	Newburgh, . . .		Reeve of Newburgh, . . .	Newburgh, .	"	1840
Amey, D. L., . . .	5	46	Auctioneer and Farmer, . .	"	"	1845	Bowen, John, . . .	3	1	Farmer, . . .	Selby, . . .	"	1846
Amey, Edward, . . .	5	45	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1819	Bell, Edward C., . . .	Newburgh, . . .		"	Newburgh, .	"	1818
Amey, George, . . .	1	30	Farmer and Millwright, . .	Camden, E.,	"	1869	Burgoyne, W., . . .	1	10	Millwright and Machinist, . .	Napanee Mls	"	1845
Amey, W. S., . . .	Yarker, . . .		Carriage Manufacturer, . .	Yarker, . .	"	1851	Bell, D. S., . . .	Newburgh, . . .		Farmer, . . .	Newburgh, .	"	1821
Aylsworth, John B., . .	Newburgh, . .		Clerk of Newburgh, . . .	Newburgh, .	"	1828	Boyle, John, . . .	1	10	Paper Manufacturer, . . .	Napanee Mls	"	1873
" A. K., M.D., . . .	"		Physician, . . .	"	"	1838	Cousins, James, . . .	9	38-40	Farmer and J. P., . . .	Enterprise, .	Ireland, . .	1829
Ash, John R., M.D., . .	Centerville, . .		"	Centerville, .	New York, .	1844	Card, Almond, . . .	5	41	Farmer, . . .	Moscow, . .	Ontario, . .	1858
Ash, Cyrus S., . . .	"		{ General Store, Post Master, Tele- } { graph Agent, . . . }	"	"	1852	Clancy, Thomas, . . .	Enterprise, . . .		Cheese Manufacturer, . . .	Enterprise, .	"	1836
Asselstine, John, . . .	6	2	Farmer, . . .	Overton, . .	Ontario, . .	1822	Collins, John, . . .	Newburgh, . . .		Farmer, . . .	Newburgh, .	"	1857
Asselstine, W. W., . .	1	47, 48	"	Colebrook, .	"	1843	Clute, D. P., . . .	"		General Grocer, . . .	"	"	1851
Alkenbrack, George, . .	2	36	"	Camden, E.,	"	1824	Clark, Charles, . . .	2	48	Farmer, . . .	Colebrook, .	"	1842
Ansley, James A., . . .	3	19	"	Newburgh, .	"	1821	Connoley, John, . . .	1	40	"	Yarker, . . .	Ireland, . .	1817
Burgess, Archibald, . .	6	32	"	Centerville, .	"	1850	Close, William, . . .	7	14	"	Croydon, . .	"	1833
Burgess, Samuel, . . .	9	39	"	Enterprise, .	"	1849	Connors, Robert, . . .	6	15	"	"	"	1851
Brown, Chester, . . .	6	46	"	Moscow, . .	"	1834	Cockburn, John, . . .	5	8	"	Hinch P. O.,	Scotland, .	1839
Benn, Willet P., . . .	3	43	"	Colebrook, .	"	1831	Clament, P. M., . . .	2	42	Carpenter, Joiner, and Farmer, .	Colebrook, .	Ontario, . .	1834
Baker, John, . . .	4	45	"	Moscow, . .	"	1811	Clancy, Cornelius, . .	4	16	Farmer, . . .	Newburgh, .	"	1840
Bowen, P. M., . . .	4	1-5	"	Selby, . . .	"	1811	Clancy, John, . . .	4	21	"	"	"	1806
Breault, Malaza, . . .	9	15	"	Croydon, . .	Montreal, .	1811	Cameron, Thomas, . .	4	7	"	"	Scotland, .	1850
Breault, Levi, . . .	9	15	"	"	Ontario, . .	1811	Carscallen, A. H., . .	Newburgh, . . .		"	"	Ontario, . .	1807
Bell, J. W., . . .	4	35	Deputy Reeve, . . .	Desmond, . .	"	1848	Clancy, Jacob P., . . .	3	16	"	"	"	1843
Byrenes, R. T., . . .	9	16	Farmer, . . .	Croydon, . .	"	1836	Clancy, Jacob, . . .	3	18	"	"	"	1831
Breault, Baptist, . . .	5	20	"	Centerville, .	Quebec, . .	1855	Cousins, Robert, . . .	9	40	"	Enterprise, .	Quebec, . .	1829
Breault, C. E., . . .	5	20	"	"	Ontario, . .	1824	Clark, Robert, . . .	5	50	"	Moscow, . .	Ontario, . .	1793
Beeman, Milton I., . .	"		"	"	"	1852	Clark, J. Storer, . . .	5	50	"	"	"	1837
M. B., M.C., P.S. }	"		"	"	"	1851	Carscallen, L. A., . .	7	29	"	Centerville, .	"	1842
Barrett, Henry R., . . .	6	10, 11	Farmer, . . .	Overton, . .	Ireland, . .	1851	Card, John, Jr., . . .	5	41	"	Moscow, . .	"	1837
Barrett, James, . . .	6	8, 9	"	Centerville, .	"	1853	Cox, Robert, . . .	7	33	"	Enterprise, .	Ireland, . .	1848
Barret, William, . . .	6	8	"	Overton, . .	New York, .	1827	Curl, Benjamin, . . .	3	47	"	Colebrook, .	Ontario, . .	1818
Barett Michael, . . .	6	6	"	"	Ireland, . .	1849	Doupe, Jacob, . . .	7	21	"	Centerville, .	Ireland, . .	1827
Brown, Joseph, . . .	6	45	"	"	"	1849	Delmage, Joseph, . .	3	23	"	Newburgh, .	"	1831
Brown, Mary A., . . .	2	46, 47	Owner of Farm, . . .	Moscow, . .	New York, .	1826	Dey, William, . . .	Newburgh, . . .		Proprietor of Newburgh Tannery, .	"	England, . .	1874
Bell, D. P., . . .	3	33, 34	Farmer, . . .	Colebrook, .	Ontario, . .	1852	Dunlop, Thomas, . . .	3	13	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1850
Benn, Charles, . . .	Clark's Mills, .		Blacksmith, . . .	Desmond, . .	"	1824	Dewey, Thomas, . . .	8	11	"	Croydon, . .	"	1847
Browne, R. D., . . .	"		Carriage Builder, . . .	Camden, East	"	1842	Dary, Hugh, . . .	1	7	"	Napanee Mls	Ontario, . .	1842
Burgoyne, Joseph, . .	"		Millwright, . . .	"	"	1873	Dunn, William, . . .	5	43	"	Moscow, . .	"	1841
						1839	Dowling, William, . .	"		"	Enterprise, .	"	1841

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Daly, James,	Newburgh,		{ Manager of Lenox and Addington } Grange Mutual Insurance Co.	Newburgh,	Ontario,	1825	McDonough, Thos. E.,	2	49	Farmer,	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1852
Duncan, H. & Co.,	Clark's Mills,		General Merchants,	Camden, East	"	1844	Montgomery, W.,	1	45	Sailor,	Yarker,	Ireland,	1844
Elliott, Arch. Rev.,	"		Clergyman,	"	"	1877	McGregor, Mathew,	1	34	Farmer,	Camden, East	Ontario,	1834
Emberly, Benjamin,	2	30	Farmer,	"	"	1854	Montgomery, C. S.,	1	32	"	"	"	1846
Edgar, Thomas,	8	17	"	Croydon,	"	1860	McDonald, D.,	1	10	"	Napanee Mls	"	1828
Edgar, James,	8	17	"	"	"		Milburn, Henry,	1	5	"	"	England,	1832
Fullarton, Joseph,	Newburgh,		{ Manufacturer and Dealer in Fur- } niture,	"	"	1842	McDonald, Jacob,	3	27	"	Camden, East	Ontario,	1853
Fox, Geo. W.,	6	3	Postmaster,	Overton,	New York,	1839	Miller, William H.,	Newburgh,		{ Postmaster, Druggist, and Council- } man,	Newburgh,	"	1844
Farley, John,	Newburgh,		{ Councilman, Blacksmith, and Car- } riage Maker,	Newburgh,	England,	1844	Miller, L. F., M.D.,	"		Physician,	"	"	1877
Files, Chester,	"		Councilman and Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1834	Miller, Peter,	1	9	Farmer,	Napanee Mls	"	1826
Finkle, Henry,	"		{ Proprietor of Stage Line between } Kingston, Napanee, and Tam- worth, and Carriage Manufact'r,	"	"		Miller, C. H.,	Newburgh,		Retired,	Newburgh,	"	1808
Forsythe, James,	"		Farmer,	"	Scotland,	1857	Nimmo, James,	2	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Camden, East	Scotland,	1856
Garrison, James,	4	41	"	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1809	Newgent, William,	Newburgh,		Farmer,	Newburgh,	Ontario,	1837
Garrison, John,	3	48	"	Petworth,	"	1837	O'Dae, Patrick,	8	45	"	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1832
Granger, A. W.,	1	45	"	Napanee Mls	"	1844	O'Hara, James,	1	10	Paper Maker,	Napanee Mls	England,	1872
Grant, J.,	Newburgh,		Physician,	Newburgh,	"	1834	Patterson, John,	5	38	"	Moscow,	Ireland,	1841
Garrett, William,	4	31	Farmer,	Centerville,	Ireland,	1853	Patterson, S. A.,	5	37	"	Desmond,	Ontario,	1841
Galbraith, John, Sr.,	2	42	{ Farmer and Dealer in Agricultural } Implements,	Colebrook,	"	1847	Patterson, W. J.,	5	38	"	Moscow,	"	1850
Galbraith, Samuel,	2	29	Farmer,	Camden, East	"	1843	Paul, W. M.,	4	15	"	Newburgh,	"	1843
Galbraith, Wm. Jr.,	2	39	"	Colebrook,	"	1847	Price, L. L.,	5	5	"	Hinch,	"	1815
Galbraith, John, Jr.,	1	31	"	Camden, East	"	1842	Price, E. G.,	5	5	"	"	"	1847
Galbraith, Wm., Sr.,	1	31	"	"	"	1844	Paul, George,	1	21	Reeve of Camden, and Farmer,	Camden, East	"	1828
Galbraith, Andrew,	7	10	"	Croydon,	"	1842	Paul Stewart,	5	11	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer,	Hinch P. O.,	"	1849
Gibbins, Thomas,	3	22	"	Newburgh,	"	1851	Piper, Noble,	6	7	Farmer,	Overton,	Ireland,	1847
Grange, Robert,	4	2	"	Selby,	Scotland,	1829	Purcell, H. R.,	2	47	"	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1848
Granger, A. C.,	1	7	"	Napanee Mls	Vermont,	1834	Parrott, James,	Newburgh,		{ Proprietor of Saw, Flour, Woollen, } Planing Mills, and Carriage Shop	Camden, East	"	1820
Greene, Henry,	Croydon,		General Merchant,	Croydon,	Ontario,	1875	Paul, Henry,	"		Merchant,	Newburgh,	"	1846
Gordon, George,	"		Proprietor of Croydon Mills,	"	Scotland,	1844	Paul, Joseph,	"		Farmer,	"	"	1858
Haydon, J. S.,	Clark's Mills,		Merchant,	Camden, East	Ontario,	1843	Reid, R.,	8	47	"	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1827
Harrington, H.,	2	9	Farmer,	Napanee Mls	"	1843	Reid, James,	6	30	"	Centerville,	Canada,	1848
Hinch, Nicholas,	2	27	"	Camden, East	"	1838	Reid, Robert,	8	25	"	"	"	1833
Hartman, David,	3	47	"	Colebrook,	"	1846	Reid, Robert James,	8	25	"	"	"	1835
Huffman, Edward,	5	49	Farmer and Carpenter,	Moscow,	"	1833	Rombough, M. B.,	3	45	P. L. S. and Farmer,	Colebrook,	"	1835
Hayes, William,	5	47	Farmer,	"	Kingston,	1824	Rombough, Jacob,	6	27	Farmer,	Centerville,	Ontario,	1794
Hambly, William,	4	46	"	"	England,	1855	Rombough, Geo. E.,	1	31	"	Camden, East	"	1850
Hartman, Lewis,	5	42	"	"	Canada,	1834	Robinson, John,	2	24	"	"	"	1860
Ham, J. D.,	Newburgh,		Retired Merchant,	Newburgh,	"	1834	Ramsey, Andrew,	2	4	"	Selby,	Scotland,	1833
Harris, W. N.,	1	2	Farmer and Dairy Producer,	Napanee,	"	1873	Ritely, Andrew,	5	11	"	Centerville,	Ontario,	1817
Harrington, A.,	2	11	Farmer,	Napanee Mls	"	1846	Riley, Charles,	Clark's Mills,	30, 31	Shoemaker,	Camden, East	Ireland,	1857
Harten, Henry D.,	6	25	"	Centerville,	New York,	1818	Rose, William,	5		Farmer,	Desmond,	Ontario,	1833
Haggarty, Daniel,	9	18	"	Croydon,	Ireland,	1830	Rankin, H.,	Enterprise,		{ Blacksmith and Carriage Manufac- } turer,	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1847
Hannah, Robert,	8	23	"	"	"	1830	Steel, Samuel,	8	41	Farmer,	"	"	1820
Hinch, John,	Croydon,		{ Telegraph Operator, Postmaster, } and General Store,	"	Ontario,	1853	Sconten, Miss Cynthia	"		Teacher,	Centerville,	Canada,	1820
Hamilton, Edward,	"		{ Proprietor of Hotel and General } Store,	"	Ireland,	1847	Simmons, Philip,	5	35	Farmer,	Desmond,	"	1822
Hannah, Robert J.,	7	24	Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1851	Storms, Miles,	4	43	Undertaker, Contractor, and Farmer,	Moscow,	"	1823
Hudson, W. E.,	Centerville,		Harness Maker,	Centerville,	"	1851	Switzer, Martin,	8	33	Farmer,	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1845
Hart, Peter,	7	3	Farmer,	Roblin,	"	1843	Shannon, James,	7	34	"	"	Canada,	1849
Hodge, Thomas,	9	7	"	Tamworth,	"	1840	Shan, James,	8	47	"	"	Ireland,	1848
Hodge, David,	9	7	"	"	Ireland,	1827	Scantlen, James,	8	38	"	"	"	1827
Huffman, Milo,	4	5	"	Moscow,	"	1848	Switzer, Lorenzo,	3	35	"	Desmond,	Ontario,	1821
Irving, William,	4	34	Postmaster and Country Store,	Desmond,	Ireland,	1842	Switzer, J. C.,	3	34	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer,	Camden, East	"	1832
James, Lawrence,	6	14	Farmer,	Centerville,	Ontario,	1856	Switzer, J. H.,	3	33, 35	"	Camden, East	"	1837
Jennings, John,	5	6	"	"	"	1842	Salsbury, Hiram,	2	38	"	Croydon,	"	1846
Johnston, Peter,	Clark's Mills,		Clerk of Fourth Division Court,	Hinch P. O.,	Scotland,	1849	South, John W.,	8	9	"	Overton,	Ireland,	1819
Johnson, Silas,	4	4	Farmer,	Camden, East	Ontario,	1853	Switzer, Christopher,	6	4	"	"	New York,	1811
Kingsbury, George,	2	37	"	Desmond,	"	1827	Sweat, John T.,	6	4	"	Centerville,	Ontario,	1834
Killorin, Hugh,	9	4	"	Camden, East	Ontario,	1837	Shields, Joseph,	Centerville,		Blacksmith and General Store,	Centerville,	"	1833
Keller, Thomas D.,	7	18, 19	"	Erinsville,	"	1847	Shannon, Mathew,	6	28	Councilman and Farmer,	"	"	1825
Killorin, Thomas,	9	15	"	Croydon,	"	1845	Scott, James H.,	3	6	Farmer,	Selby,	"	1839
Kimmitt, Thomas,	3	30	"	Tamworth,	"	1834	Switzer, Luke B.,	4	33	"	Desmond,	"	1851
Keller, John F.,	8	18, 19	"	Camden, East	Ireland,	1852	Switzer, James W.,	4	34	"	"	"	1798
Kidd, Thomas,	Centerville,		Proprietor of Whelan's Hotel,	Centerville,	Ireland,	1847	Shester, C.,	2	12	"	Newburgh,	"	1855
Keller, Charles F.,	7	19	Farmer,	Croydon,	Ontario,	1839	Spoul, Joseph,	Clark's Mills,		Proprietor of Hotel,	Camden, East	"	1827
Lewis, Emma, E.,	Enterprise,		Teacher,	Enterprise,	"	1837	Stickney, D. B.,	Newburgh,		{ Manufacturer of Self-raking Reap- } ers, Plowshares, Mill Gearing,	Newburgh,	Scotland,	
Lucas, Joseph B.,	4	38	Farmer,	Moscow,	"	1837	Scott, Thomas,	"		Blacksmith and Carriage Builder,	"	U. States,	1845
Long, Samuel,	Enterprise,		Proprietor of Long's Hotel,	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1842	Storan, C.,	"		Confectioner and Grocer,	"	"	1857
Lucas, C. N.,	5	51	Farmer,	Moscow,	Ontario,	1849	Shields, Charles,	Centerville,		Proprietor of Centerville Hotel,	Centerville,	Scotland,	1846
Lucas, Dennis Albert,	7	32	"	Centerville,	"	1840	Tuttle, Cephrenes A.,	7	31	Farmer,	Enterprise,	Canada,	1828
Lucas, John,	5	51	"	Moscow,	"	1810	Thompson, Wm.,	3	3	"	Selby,	"	1853
Lochhead, John,	8	7	"	Roblin,	Scotland,	1832	Thompson, Solomon,	3	2	"	"	"	1826
Lafum, J. M.,	Centerville,		E. M. P. and Merchant,	Centerville,	Ontario,	1819	Thompson, John,	3	4, 5	"	"	"	1845
Lochhead, J. S.,	6	21	Councilman, Carpenter, and Farmer,	"	"	1824	Thompson, John L.,	3	5	"	"	"	1867
Lochhead, Robert A.,	6	22	Farmer,	"	Scotland,	1824	Twomey, John,	5	24	Pastor of St. Anthony's Church,	Centerville,	Ireland,	1805
Lochridge, John M.,	5	12	"	Hinch P. O.,	Ontario,	1851	Thompson, Levi,	5	1	Farmer,	Overton,	Ontario,	1820
Lyons, E.,	Centerville,		Blacksmith,	Centerville,	Ireland,	1828	Venest, John,	8	40	"	Enterprise,	"	1828
Lochhead, Mathew,	6	1	Farmer,	Overton,	"	1828	Van Lunn, Zara,	4	45	Merchant and Farmer,	Moscow,	"	1832
Lacher, Joseph,	6	2	Carpenter and Joiner,	"	"	1841	Vair, John,	5	8	Farmer,	Hinch,	Scotland,	1860
Lott, L.,	2	7	Farmer,	"	"	1829	Vrooman, Minnie,	6	27	"	Centerville,	Ontario,	1827
Lockwood, James,	Clark's Mills,		Blacksmith,	Napanee Mls	"	1823	Wagar, H. M. C.,	8	40	"	Enterprise,	"	1850
Lloyd, B. C.,	1	6	Farmer,	Camden, East	New York,	1837	Wagar, J. D.,	Enterprise,		P. O. T. O., and Merchant,	"	"	1830
Lucas, D. W.,	1	46	"	Napanee Mls	Ontario,	1837	Walker, H. S.,	6	37	Merchant,	"	"	1856
Latimer, William,	3	29	"	Colebrook,	"	1838	Wagar, Jacob Noah,	6	24	Farmer,	Centerville,		

AMHREST ISLAND.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Allen, Samuel, . . .			Farmer, . . .	Stella, . . .	Canada, . .	1853	Kirk, Robert J., . . .	S. S.	10	Farmer, . . .	Stella, . . .	Canada, . .	1846
Allen, N., . . .	U. S. A., . .		Ship Owner and Farmer, . . .	"	"	1844	Kerr, Nathaniel, . . .	1	30, 31	"	"	Ireland, . .	1837
Brown, Margaret, . . .	3	81	Farmer, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1842	Laird, Effie A., . . .			Teacher, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1877
Beambein, L., . . .	B., . . .		"	"	Canada, . .	1838	Lark, David, . . .	2	51	Farmer, . . .	"	England, . .	1832
Brown, John, . . .	Stella, . . .		Blacksmith, . . .	"	"	1848	Montray, William H., . . .	N. S.	2	Agent to Major R. P. Maxwell, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1870
Chown, William, . . .	"		Carriage Builder, . . .	"	England, . .	1872	McCormic, Hugh, . . .	B., . . .		Farmer, . . .	"	"	1858
Christie, Rev. J. H., . . .	"		Clergyman, . . .	"	Scotland, . .	1865	Morrow, John, . . .	1	9, 10	"	Emerald, . .	"	1836
Cooper, John, . . .	3	78	Farmer, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1840	Morrow, Samuel, . . .	1	5	"	"	Canada, . .	1853
Cronin, Mrs. Christine, . . .	3	77	"	"	"	1838	Morrow, Christopher, . . .	1	C & 1	"	"	"	1867
Caughey, David, . . .	8	75	"	"	"	1842	Miller, Adam, . . .	3	77	"	Stella, . . .	Ireland, . .	1858
Darragh, George, . . .	Stella, . . .		Carriage Builder, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1858	McMillan, James, . . .	Stella, . . .		Teacher, . . .	"	"	1858
Fewnigan, James, . . .	2	49	Farmer, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1832	McCormic, Mrs. Jas., . . .	2	53	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1862
Filson, Robert, . . .	S. S.	7	"	Emerald, . .	"	1858	McTaggart, Daniel, . . .	3	66	"	Emerald, . .	Canada, . .	1856
Fowler, D., . . .	1	7, 8	Artist, . . .	Stella, . . .	England, . .	1843	McKee, John, . . .	2	57	"	"	Ireland, . .	1857
Filson, David, . . .	2	51	Farmer, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1860							
Fleming, Robert, . . .	2	51	"	"	"	1835	Maxwell, Maj. R. P., . . .				Cutty Down, Ireland, Groynesport House, . . .	"	
Finley, David T., . . .	3	74	"	"	Amherst I., . .	1840							
Girvin, Robert, . . .	S. S.	12	Township Clerk, . . .	Emerald, . .	Canada, . .	1838	Preston, D. H., . . .	N. S.	9, 10, 11	Farmer, . . .	Stella, . . .	Canada, . .	
Glenn, Alex., . . .	3	71, 72	Farmer, . . .	Stella, . . .	Ireland, . .	1863	Patterson, James, . . .	N. S.	13	"	"	"	1827
Glenn, William, . . .	2	50	"	Emerald, . .	Canada, . .	1843	Patterson, Robert, . . .	S. S.	19	"	"	"	1838
Hitchins, John J. P., . . .	1	17	Postmaster, . . .	Stella, . . .	"	1814	Polly, Thomas, . . .	Stella, . . .		Postmaster and Grain Merchant, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1859
Hamilton, Robert, . . .	2	55	Farmer, . . .	"	U. States, . .	1837	Reid, James, . . .	3	79	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1840
Henderson, Agnes, . . .	3	80	"	Emerald, . .	Ireland, . .	1842	Robinson, John, . . .			Blacksmith, . . .	"	England, . .	1877
Hitchins, Arthur, . . .	1	19	Farmer, . . .	Stella, . . .	Canada, . .	1842	Steel, Rev. D. H., . . .			Presbyterian Minister, . . .	"	Halifax, . .	1876
Henderson, Margaret, . . .	2	56	"	"	Wolfe's Is., . .		Weller, John, . . .	2	53	Farmer, . . .	"	England, . .	1830
Henderson, Robert, . . .	S. S.	15	Farmer, . . .	"	Ireland, . .	1842	Wright, George, . . .	N. S.	1	Reeve, . . .	"	Scotland, . .	1845
Johnston, Alex., . . .	Stella, . . .		Teacher, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1877							

NORTH FREDERICKSBURG TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Amey, Hiram, . . .	5	27	Farmer, . . .	Moreau, . .	Ontario, . .	1824	Loyd, C. A., . . .	5	16	Farmer, . . .	Napanee, . .	Ontario, . .	1823
Anderson, Thos. W., . . .	5	14	"	Napanee, . .	"	1863	Mellow, W. J., . . .	4	3	{ Contractor and Builder, Postmaster of Gretna P. O., . . .	Gretna, . .	England, . .	1855
Brooks, Thomas, . . .	5	26	Retired Farmer, . . .	Moreau, . .	England, . .	1850	MacKay, John A., . . .	4	10	Farmer, . . .	Napanee, . .	Ontario, . .	
Breckenridge, Alex., . . .	5	19	Farmer, . . .	Napanee, . .	Scotland, . .	1851	McCabe, E., . . .	4	2	"	"	"	1817
Barnhart, Peter, . . .	4	7	"	"	Ontario, . .	1829	Moore, Conrad, . . .	5	22	"	"	"	1830
Baird, Edward, . . .	4	14	Retired Farmer, . . .	Atlantic O., . .	"	1817	Miller, W. R., . . .	5	8	"	"	"	1816
Buck, Ferguson, . . .	3	3	Farmer, . . .	Hay Bay, . .	Ontario, . .	1876	Post, James W., . . .	4	1	"	"	"	1860
Carscallen, John C., . . .	4	12	"	"	"	1813	Post, William W., . . .	4	1	"	"	"	1840
Curle, John S., . . .	4	20	"	"	England, . .	1840	Post, Marcus E., . . .	4	1	"	"	"	1842
Crabb, William H., . . .	4	13	"	"	"	1850	Parks, Milo, . . .	4	7	General Farmer, . . .	"	"	1812
Crabb, William, . . .	4	13	"	"	"	1801	Perry, B. B., . . .	4	27	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1822
Carscallen, Luke, . . .	6	16	"	Napanee, . .	Ontario, . .	1823	Perry, Robert, . . .	4	24	Proprietor of Tannery, . . .	Moreau, . .	"	1857
Dollar, William N., . . .	6	22	Reeve of N. F., . . .	"	"	1826	Post, Rynear, . . .	4	1	Farmer, . . .	Napanee, . .	"	1831
Dupuis, Francis, . . .	4	8	Farmer and Cooper, . . .	Hay Bay, . .	Quebec, . .	1852	Parks, J. F., . . .	3	1	"	"	"	1836
Davis, William W., . . .	3	20	Farmer, . . .	Napanee, . .	Ontario, . .	1846	Perry, Jeremiah, . . .	3	3	"	"	"	1822
Dibble, Nathan, . . .	3	2	"	"	"	1816	Raworth, Henry, . . .	3	24	"	"	"	1839
Fretts, Ebenezer, . . .	6	24	Farmer and Horse Dealer, . . .	"	"	1830	Rendell, Job, . . .	5	24	"	"	England, . .	1849
Fairbairn, James, . . .	5	20	Farmer, . . .	"	Scotland, . .	1856	Rupell, James, . . .	3	5	"	"	Scotland, . .	1865
Frazer, F. C., . . .	2	19	"	Hawley, . .	Ontario, . .	1855	Rupell, Thomas, . . .	3	5	"	"	"	1865
Howell, Paul, . . .	5	4	"	Gretna, . .	"	1867	Schryver, Jacob, . . .	4	17	"	"	Ontario, . .	1802
Hunter, James, . . .	4	22	"	Napanee, . .	"	1847	Sharp, Elisha, . . .	4	11	"	Hay Bay, . .	"	1857
Huyke, Augustus N., . . .	4	11	"	"	Ireland, . .	1847	Smith, John J., . . .	5	26	"	Moreau, . .	"	1820
Heagans, John, . . .			"	"	Ontario, . .	1866	Smith, Elias, . . .	4	26	"	"	"	1825
Hilton, Simeon, . . .	5	14	Farmer, . . .	Gretna, . .	"	1822	Shewman, Baltes C., . . .	3	9	"	Napanee, . .	"	1830
Huyck, Burger, . . .	4	6	"	"	"	1856	Sharp, John C., . . .	3	3	Farmer, Butcher, and Stock Dealer, . . .	"	"	1874
Hinch, Simpson P., . . .	5	17	"	Napanee, . .	"	1803	Vanalstine, Jacob B., . . .	7	25	Farmer, . . .	"	"	
Huffman, John, . . .	4	23	"	"	"	1824	Vanalstine, Abram, . . .	7	25	"	"	"	
Hawley, A. W., . . .	4	10	"	Hay Bay, . .	Ontario, . .	1854	Vanalstine, George, . . .	4	24	"	"	"	1822
Irish, Albert, . . .	4	21	"	Hawley, . .	"	1839	Williams, D. P., . . .	6	29	"	"	"	
Joyce, Richard, . . .	3	26	"	Napanee, . .	Ireland, . .	1828	Wilde, Andrew, . . .	6	13	"	"	"	1849
Keech, H., . . .	5	14	"	"	New York, . .	1828	Woodcock, Mrs., . . .	5	11	"	"	New York, . .	1860
Keech, A., . . .	5	14	"	"	"	1844	Wamsley, Andrew, . . .	5	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser, . . .	"	Canada, . .	1857
Lucas, Daniel A., . . .	4	18	"	"	Ontario, . .								

SOUTH FREDERICKSBURG TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set't
Allison, C. R., . . .	2	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser, . . .	Parma, . .	Ontario, . .	1829	Huffman, John, . . .	3	23	Farmer, . . .	Napanee, . .	Ontario, . .	1835
Alexander, Philip, . . .	1	14	Farmer, . . .	Sandhurst, . .	England, . .	1861	Hickey, John, . . .	2	8	Dry Goods and Groceries, . . .	Sillsville, . .	"	1823
Alkenbrack, Philip, . . .	2	20	"	Hawley, . .	Quebec, . .	1809	Hawley, John M., . . .	2	24	Farmer, . . .	Bath, . . .	"	1848
Alkenbrack, Wm. M., . . .	2	20	"	"	Ontario, . .	1851	Hopper, Margaret, . . .	1	14	Owner of Farm, . . .	Sandhurst, . .	Ireland, . .	1841
Asselstine, N., . . .	8	15	"	"	"	1808	Hough, Duncan H., . . .	2	6	Farmer, . . .	Sillsville, . .	Ontario, . .	1856
Asselstine, George, . . .	2	18	Farmer, Treasurer of S. F., . . .	"	"	1833	Hill, William, . . .	1	16	"	Sandhurst, . .	"	1831
Benn, Jacob S., . . .	2	14	Farmer, . . .	"	"	1842	Hoskins, H. F., . . .	1	12	"	"	"	1856
Bristol, P., . . .	2	23	"	"	"	1820	Huffnall, Jacob, . . .	2	11	"	Parma, . . .	"	1797
Bell, Samuel, . . .	3	19	"	Napanee, . .	"	1846	Lloyd, A. C., . . .	2	17	"	Hawley, . .	"	1836
Creighton, Thos. D., . . .	3	18	"	"	"	1832	Lloyd, John C., . . .	2	17	"	"	"	1808
Claringbold, H. P., . . .	1	15	"	"	"	1857	Meyers, James R., . . .	3	22	"	"	"	1843
Card, George, . . .	2	8	Carpenter, Joiner, and Farmer, . . .	Sandhurst, . .	England, . .	1829	Marsh, Peter, . . .	2	6	"	Sillsville, . .	"	1844
Chalmers, William, . . .	2	6	Farmer, . . .	Sillsville, . .	Ontario, . .	1851	Mylor, James, . . .	1	23	"	Sandhurst, . .	"	1856
Chamberlain, J. C., . . .	1	7	{ Manufacturer of the Great Shos- houses Remedy and Pills, . . .	Conway, . .	Ontario, . .	1836	Mylor, Anthony, . . .	1	23	"	"	Ireland, . .	1855
Danvo, W. H., . . .	1	1	General Merchant, . . .	"	"	1872	Manning, Patrick, . . .	2	10	"	Parma, . . .	"	1847
Detlor, Byard, . . .	3	21	"	Hawley, . .	"	1816	O'Conner, Dennis J., . . .	3	25	"	Hawley, . .	Ontario, . .	1854
Dennce, John R., . . .	1	21	Farmer, . . .	Bath, . . .	"	1829	Phippen, Charles, . . .	1	24	"	Bath, . . .	England, . .	1842
Detlor, George L., . . .	3	21	"	Hawley, . .	"	1841	Phippen, William, . . .	1	24	"	Hawley, . .	Ontario, . .	1831
Dafo, John, . . .	3	9	"	Parma, . .	"	1789	Robertson, David, . . .	2	11	"	Bath, . . .	Canada, . .	1841
Fretts, W. R., . . .	3	18	"	Napanee, . .	"	1827	Robertson, James, . . .	2	7	"	Sillsville, . .	Scotland, . .	1841
Fitchett, John, . . .	2	7	"	Sillsville, . .	"	1825	Stratton, John, . . .	2	4	"	Parma, . . .	"	1842
Garrison, Philip, . . .	B. L. K.	B. B.	"	Parma, . .	"	1800	Sicker, William, . . .	2	18	General Farmer, . . .	Hawley, . .	Ontario, . .	1832
Gann, William F., . . .	3	17	"	Hawley, . .	New York, . .	1837	Sills Conrad, . . .	1	1	"	Conway, . .	"	1810
Galey, James, . . .	3	23	"	Napanee, . .	Ireland, . .	1849	White, George Scott, . . .	1	23	Farmer, . . .	Bath, . . .	England, . .	1875
Gilbert, Daniel, . . .	2	17	"	Hawley, . .	Ontario, . .	1854	Wright, George, . . .	1	7	"	Sandhurst, . .	Ontario, . .	1843
Glass, John, . . .	3	11	"	Hay Bay, . .	"	1848	Young, Hiram, . . .	2	17	"	Hawley, . .	"	1844
Ham, Ira, . . .	2	18	Farmer, Reeve of S. F. since 1860, . . .	"	"	1818	Young, Henry, . . .	2	16	"	"	"	1826
Hill, James, . . .	3	17	Farmer, . . .	Hawley, . .	Ireland, . .	1873							

ADOLPHUSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Allison, H. H., . . .	1	17	Farmer,	Adolphust'n,	Ontario,	1826	Huff, Thomas, . . .	5	19	Farmer,	Gosport, . . .	Ontario,	1819
Allison, D. W., . .	Village Adolph.,		Retired,	"	"	1823	Hermance, A. N., .	4	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser, . . .	"	New York,	1831
Bygott, T. W., . . .	3	30	Farmer,	"	England,	1864	Murdock, William, .	1	14	Farmer,	Adolphust'n,	Ontario,	1810
Bogart, M.,	4	18	"	Gosport, . . .	Ontario,	1842	McMurren, John, . .	4	20	"	Gosport, . . .	Ireland,	1848
Bogart, M. C., . . .	4	18	"	"	"	1842	McMurren, James, .	4	20	"	"	"	1854
Bogart, Lewis L., .	4	17	General Farmer, . .	"	"	1804	Mallory, W. N., . .	3	31	"	Adolphust'n,	Ontario,	1839
Carr, Amelia, . . .	2	17	Farmer's Wife, . . .	Adolphust'n,	"	1864	Outwater, S. M., . .	3	22	"	"	"	1837
Casey, George M., .	4	23	Farmer,	Gosport, . . .	"	1852	Peterson, William, .	3	14	"	"	"	1806
Casey, W. H., . . .	4	23	"	"	"	1821	Platt, Percival, . .	3	15	"	"	England,	1836
Dorland, Samuel, .	3	24	"	Adolphust'n,	"	1853	Robinson, William, .	1	13	"	"	Ontario,	1829
Davis, Archibald, .	2	16	"	"	"	1822	Roblin, Jacob H., .	1	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser, . . .	"	"	1837
Drury, W. R., . . .	3	3	"	"	"	1852	Rutter, A.,	3	28	Farmer,	"	"	1835
Groff, Andrew, . .	1	18	"	"	"	1833	Switzer, William, .	4	16	"	Hay Bay, . .	"	1845
Gibbs, Thomas F., .	1	Village,	Prov. Land Surveyor, .	"	Scotland,	1839	Seely, Henry B., . .	4	14	"	Napanee, . .	"	1848
German, G. M., . .	4	22	Farmer,	Gosport, . . .	New York,	1848	Sherman, John, . .	4	26	"	Gosport, . .	"	1851
Haight, D.,	2	14	"	Adolphust'n,	Ontario,	1832	Smith, Thomas, . .	3	14	"	Adolphust'n,	England,	1869
Hermance, A., . . .	4	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser, .	Gosport, . . .	New York,	1831	Trumpour, S. W., . .	3	21	"	"	"	1818
Hawley, Samuel E.,	4	18	General Farmer, . . .	"	Ontario,	1825	Trumpour, Jacob H.,	3	23	"	"	Ontario,	1830
Huyck, John, . . .	5	15	Farmer,	"	"	1804	Trumpour, Thos. D.,	3	27	"	"	"	1824

KALADAR TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Anderson, Jacob, . .	6	1	Farmer,	Clare View, .	Ontario,	1828	Lessard, Moses, . .	3	21	{ Councilman of Kaladar, Merchant, and Farmer, }	Flinton, . . .	Ontario,	1836
Brushey, Charles, .	4	20	"	Flinton, . . .	"	1824	Loyd, Elias,	5	21	Farmer,	"	"	1824
Bossely, Frank, . .	Flinton,		Hotel Keeper, . . .	"	"	1848	Miller, P. W., . . .	6	21	Ex-Reeve, Farmer,	"	"	1833
Carscallen, John A.,	10	26	Councilman, Grist and Saw Mill, .	Glastenbury,	"	1829	Presley, James, . .	8	26	Farmer,	Kaladar, . .	"	1834
Cassada, John, . . .	7	21	Farmer,	Flinton, . . .	Ireland,	1858	Reed, Joseph, . . .	1	14	"	Flinton, . . .	"	1849
Campbell, William, .	Flinton,		{ Merchant and Blacksmith, Treasurer of Township, }	"	Ontario,	1842	Rabbie, James, . .	3	19	"	"	"	1836
Cassada, Thomas, . .	7	21	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1854	Rolofs, Ockey M., .	7	22	"	"	Germany,	1859
Dunham, Thomas F.,	7	28	Bailiff, Postmaster, and Farmer, .	Kaladar, . .	Ontario,	1838	Sedgwick, Daniel, .	Flinton,		Saw Mill and Grist Mill,	"	England,	1841
Dunham, E. F., . . .	7	28	Justice of Peace, Ex-Reeve, . . .	"	"	1811	Sedore, Richard, . .	3	19	Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1828
Drury, William, . .	3	18	Farmer,	Flinton, . . .	"	1848	Scouten, S. B., . .	7	12	Ex-Reeve,	"	"	
Dafoe, Andrew, . . .	3	14	"	"	"	1808	Williams, John A., .	7	19	Farmer,	"	"	1831
Dafoe, John,	3	14	"	"	"	1856	York, Zebediah M.,	Flinton,		Blacksmith,	"	"	1843
Howell, James, . . .	2	15	Painter and Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1852							

LEEDS COUNTY.-CROSBY.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Allen, C. R.,			Civil Engineer and Surveyor, . . .	Peoria, Ill.,	U. States,		Chaffey, John,			Lumber Dealer,	Scotland,		1851

ADOLPHSTOWN TOWNSHIP

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION	DATE	PLACE
Adolph, John	25	M	Head	1870	Adolphstown
Adolph, Mary	22	F	Wife	1870	Adolphstown
Adolph, William	18	M	Son	1870	Adolphstown
Adolph, Elizabeth	15	F	Daughter	1870	Adolphstown
Adolph, John	12	M	Son	1870	Adolphstown
Adolph, Mary	10	F	Daughter	1870	Adolphstown
Adolph, William	8	M	Son	1870	Adolphstown
Adolph, Elizabeth	6	F	Daughter	1870	Adolphstown
Adolph, John	4	M	Son	1870	Adolphstown
Adolph, Mary	2	F	Daughter	1870	Adolphstown
Adolph, William	1	M	Son	1870	Adolphstown
Adolph, Elizabeth	1	F	Daughter	1870	Adolphstown

KALADAH TOWNSHIP

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION	DATE	PLACE
Kaladah, John	25	M	Head	1870	Kaladah
Kaladah, Mary	22	F	Wife	1870	Kaladah
Kaladah, William	18	M	Son	1870	Kaladah
Kaladah, Elizabeth	15	F	Daughter	1870	Kaladah
Kaladah, John	12	M	Son	1870	Kaladah
Kaladah, Mary	10	F	Daughter	1870	Kaladah
Kaladah, William	8	M	Son	1870	Kaladah
Kaladah, Elizabeth	6	F	Daughter	1870	Kaladah
Kaladah, John	4	M	Son	1870	Kaladah
Kaladah, Mary	2	F	Daughter	1870	Kaladah
Kaladah, William	1	M	Son	1870	Kaladah
Kaladah, Elizabeth	1	F	Daughter	1870	Kaladah

ILLDS COUNTY CHURCH

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION	DATE	PLACE
Illds, John	25	M	Head	1870	Illds County
Illds, Mary	22	F	Wife	1870	Illds County
Illds, William	18	M	Son	1870	Illds County
Illds, Elizabeth	15	F	Daughter	1870	Illds County
Illds, John	12	M	Son	1870	Illds County
Illds, Mary	10	F	Daughter	1870	Illds County
Illds, William	8	M	Son	1870	Illds County
Illds, Elizabeth	6	F	Daughter	1870	Illds County
Illds, John	4	M	Son	1870	Illds County
Illds, Mary	2	F	Daughter	1870	Illds County
Illds, William	1	M	Son	1870	Illds County
Illds, Elizabeth	1	F	Daughter	1870	Illds County